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WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET.

RUMORS OF THE APPROACHING RETIREMENT OF SECRETARY BRISTOW—THE HOUSE INVESTIGATION INTO THE SUBJECT OF THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The condition of affairs in the Cabinet is unchanged. There is nothing on the surface of affairs to indicate that any crisis is approaching. There is no information which indicates that Secretary Bristow intends to retire voluntarily, and so far as President Grant's own words and actions in Cabinet and to Mr. Bristow go, there is nothing to indicate that he intends to call for the resignation. Beneath the calm surface, however, there are indications of commotions, and if one can believe the reports, which seem to have a basis of truth, the President is only waiting for the close of the Babcock trial to request Mr. Bristow to retire from the Cabinet. Such a statement has been made in direct terms by two or three persons, including a United States Senator, who have talked with the President within a day or two. There is no concealment as to the reason for such a request. It is that the President is displeased with the manner in which the indictment and prosecution of Gen. Babcock has been conducted. There is a mere possibility that the feelings of the President have been exaggerated, and that the end of the Babcock trial may pass without the expected action from him, in which case Secretary Bristow would undoubtedly remain in the Cabinet to the end. The House will undoubtedly undertake an investigation when this trial is ended, and the retirement of the Secretary will hasten such action.

There is much anxiety in political circles on account of the situation, and, with the exception of a few politicians who have been in thinly-disguised hostility to the whisky prosecutions, there is a feeling that it is a great pity that the President and Secretary Bristow, neither of whom have anything to fear from the most searching investigation, should be unable to co-operate for the punishment of frauds and the protection of the Government revenues.

THE TROUBLES OF THE DEMOCRACY.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS IN A DILEMMA—THE PLACE OF HOLDING THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Some Democratic clerks have now been reached in the Legislative Appropriation bill, and the Committee on Appropriations is in a dilemma. The Clerk of the House, Mr. Adams, was to-day before the committee, and thinks he is unable to make any reduction in his force. Probably one or two clerks in his office will be cut off, but the important question is one of salaries. There are several clerks of the House receiving between two and three thousand dollars salary, and rank in pay along with the chiefs of divisions in the Treasury Department. These chiefs have received $2,500, but with the exception of three or four they have been reduced to fourth-class clerks by the bill as drawn in committee, and then subjected to the ten per cent. reduction which applies to all salaries. Now the question arises, What shall be done with the Democratic clerks of equal rank? The Republican members of the committee say to Mr. Randall and Mr. Holman, who together constitute a majority of the committee, so far as influence goes, that they must either cut the clerks of the House down to $1,800, and deduct the ten per cent., or else they must put the chiefs of divisions back to $2,500. The proposition is strengthened by the fact that the Treasury clerks remain through the entire year hard at work in the Government service, while Democratic clerks of the House work on an average but from nine to ten months in the two years, having the rest of the time to attend to other business or enjoy their vacations. The committee intended to complete the part of the bill relating to the House to-day, but this question, which was unexpectedly presented, requires grave consideration, for there seems to be some difficulty in rendering a good reason for paying Democratic clerks for nine months' work in two years a salary one-third larger than is paid to Treasury clerks of similar rank, who work through the entire year. This question will probably be settled to-morrow.

Washington is just at present filled with Democratic politicians from the West, all interested in the next Democratic National Convention. Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and one or two other places all have delegations here urging the claims of their respective cities. There was a general feeling in favor of St. Louis until to-day, when the Ohio delegation put in such a strong protest against either St. Louis or Louisville that it is believed neither of these cities will be selected. This delegation urge, first, that the convention should go to Cincinnati; second, that if Cincinnati is objectionable on account of the Republican Convention being held there, Cleveland or Columbus should be selected; but if neither of these, then Indianapolis. They urge that to hold the convention in St. Louis or Louisville, both of which are the principal cities of Democratic States, would be useless; that Indiana and Ohio being the first States to vote, make them really the battle-ground of the contest, and in one or the other of these States the convention should be held. Chicago joins in the argument of the Ohio people against holding the convention in sure Democratic States, and claims itself as the representative city of a doubtful State. There is a strong element that would like to capture the Centennial enthusiasm by going to Philadelphia on the Fourth of July.

THE ALABAMA SENATORSHIP.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS—THE CASE OF SENATOR SPENCER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections had an important meeting to-day in relation to the case of Senator Spencer. The session was strictly secret, no one being admitted, not even Senator Spencer nor Gen. Morgan, who is to prosecute the investigation on behalf of the State of Alabama. The committee decided to receive everything that was presented in relation to the case, and to give a full and impartial hearing to all parties. After considerable discussion they concluded to go into an investigation of fifteen of the thirty-three charges which were presented by Gen. Morgan, the other eighteen being simply a rehash of the old controversy between Sykes and Spencer, which has once been decided by the Senate. The fifteen specifications upon which the investigation will be based present charges of bribery to the amount of $360, $100 of which is said to have been paid a member to keep him away from the Legislature. The remaining charges, in addition to those of the bribery of five members of the Legislature for $360, are confined to promises of Postmasters, Mail Agents, &c., and various persons during this canvass for Senator. The committee will begin the investigation next Tuesday, and it will be public. Mr. Spencer asked for a thorough investigation, and although a majority of the committee thought there were no real grounds for it, they decided to hear and determine upon whatever evidence might be presented.

LEADERS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

THE TROUBLE GROWING OUT OF THE LAST CAUCUS—A COMMITTEE WHICH DOES NOT GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION—AN INTERIOR VIEW OF DEMOCRATIC POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Mr. Meade, of New-York, furnishes the following correspondence for publication. It contains an interior view of Democratic politics, which Mr. Lamar has done the country some service in showing by his unwarranted attack through a newspaper upon Mr. Meade:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1876.

SIR: I am greatly surprised to find that a correspondence between us, which I had regarded as confidential, appears imperfectly referred to in a New-York paper, to-day's date. I can arrive at but one conclusion respecting this unjustifiable publicity, which alone compels me to furnish the press with the correspondence verbatim, only omitting the last paragraph of my note of the 17th, as alluding to a matter and referring to persons entirely disconnected with the subject in hand. Very respectfully, yours,

E. R. MEADE.

Hon. L. Q. LAMAR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1876.

My Dear Mr. Lamar:

It is with much surprise that I learn the personnel of the committee on the subject of the finances which has been appointed by you in pursuance of the action of our last caucus meeting. If I am rightly informed such committee comprises three members from the State of Ohio, and none from the State of New York. The disproportion of members given to Ohio, on so small a committee, might alone appear remarkable; but when it is taken in connection with the fact that the greatest commercial State in the Union, having also the largest representation in the House, is entirely ignored it forces the conviction of the existence of a policy which is not publicly announced, and which I am reluctant to believe you would secretly maintain. For my own part, as a humble representative of the State of New-York, my great desire is to see a financial policy adopted broad enough for the people of all the States of our Union to harmoniously occupy. But the early discrimination above referred to is so apparent, to my mind at least, that I must respectfully enter my protest against it. With great personal regard, I am sincerely yours,

E. R. MEADE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1876.

Hon. Edwin R. Meade, Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have just received your letter of yesterday, protesting against my action in the appointment of the committee of nine, ordered by the last meeting of the last Democratic caucus. I confess that its tone somewhat surprised me. So far from having entirely ignored New-York, or from seeking the adoption of a policy inimical to her interests or to the views of her Democracy, I thought that the appointment of one of her members on the Campaign Committee, consisting of only seven members, and constituting another Chairman of the Consultation Committee of Thirteen, was a full recognition of her influence and position, especially as I appointed from other States gentlemen who I knew were in full accord with the views of New-York on the financial question. It is true that in making Mr. Cox Chairman of one committee and Mr. Hewitt member of the other, I felt constrained reluctantly to pass over the claims of the gentlemen recommended by you. I regretted that the recommendation was not seconded by other members of the New-York delegation. The appointment by me of two (not three) from Ohio is due to the fact that the diversities on the financial question, which it was desired to reconcile, have been more pronounced in that State, while in New-York, so far as I am informed, very little if any exists. Twenty-eight of the thirty-seven States had to be ignored, as you choose to express it, in making up the committee of nine last ordered; and I am at a loss to understand how New-York can suffer at the hands of the gentlemen appointed. Respectfully,

L. Q. C. LAMAR.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1876.

Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar:

SIR: Your favor of yesterday is at hand, and while I am entirely willing to acquit you of any intention to ignore my State, you will readily perceive that the people of that State, as represented by the public press there, is not ready to do so. A State comprising one-ninth of the population of the entire country, and an even greater proportion of the material wealth of that country, is, in my judgment, unwilling to have delegated to other States its voice in a committee of thirteen on so important a question as that concerning the currency of the country. Besides, Mr. Hewitt informs me that you offered him a place on that committee, and that he only declined in favor of Mr. Ely because he was already upon your campaign committee, and that it was understood according to his mind that Mr. Ely was to go upon the Finance Committee.

* * * * * * *

Yours very truly, E. R. MEADE.

THE PITTSBURG CUSTOM-HOUSE.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 18.—Investigation of alleged irregularities in the Pittsburg Custom-house, which Treasury Agents Fox and Trindle have been making for the past few days, reveals the fact that importers have in nearly every case been charged an illegal fee of $2 on each consignment, of which no return was made to the Department at Washington. The Deputy Surveyor states, in explanation that the overcharge was a brokerage fee, one-half of which he appropriated for making out the necessary papers, the balance going to the janitor for handling the goods; that if he did not do this, importers would have to employ some one to do it, and that he adopted this course as a public accommodation. The case is now in the hands of the department, whose action is awaited with considerable interest.

THE IMPERIAL SHIPPING BILL.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Feb. 18.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade to-day, a copy of a dispatch the Minister of Marine is to forward to Lord Carnarvon in reference to imperial shipping legislation was read. The board approved of the dispatch, and resolved to memorialize the Government to request the Minister to proceed to England, and watch the legislation, and advised that several Canadian ship-owners now in England be associated with him as delegates.

POSTMASTER ARRESTED.

RICHMOND, Feb. 18.—S. D. Brown, Postmaster at Green Bay, Prince Edward County, West Va., has been arrested by Special Agent Isaac Myers for robbing the mail. He was brought here this evening and taken before United States Commissioner Atkins. He waived an examination and was held to bail in $1,000 for his appearance in the United States Court. Brown was a Justice of the Peace as well as Postmaster.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

ST. CATHARINES, Feb. 18.—Work on the Welland Canal enlargement, which for some time has been at a stand still, will be pushed forward at once, the Stone Cutters' Union having accepted the terms offered by the contractors, namely $3 per day and corresponding rates for piece work.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE ENGLISH MONEY, STOCK, AND GRAIN MARKETS—THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Money was easy on the close of settlement. The discount market was steady with much of the business going to the Bank of England. The prospect of heavy receipts of gold from America and Australia has weakened the rate somewhat. The Stock Exchange has been without special feature. Consols for money have swung monotonously between 94 1-16 and 94 3-16, closing at the inside rate. While American Governments generally show a fractional decline, railways, after some fluctuations, close higher than at the opening of the week.

The grain trade has experienced a check in its upward movement; the demand has been slack, and last week's prices were maintained with difficulty. At Birmingham, Bristol, and Manchester, yesterday, wheat, barley, and oats were slow but steady; beans, peas, and flour neglected; maize declined 6d. The quantity of wheat coming to Great Britain is slowly diminishing, but the number of cargoes on sale off the coast is again large. The Paris market on Wednesday was very quiet; the prices of wheat, flour, and rye were maintained only in the absence of pressure of sales. Last week's wheat and flour imports into Great Britain foot up 250,000 quarters. There were fair deliveries of English grain, and fair average prices were obtained, English wheat being now quoted at forty-three shillings, barley at thirty-three shillings and seven pence, and oats at twenty-four shillings and five pence. The quotations in the *Mark Lane Express* this morning are unchanged from those of last Monday, but the demand is reduced. Sellers are anxious to receive offers even at some decline for wheat, maize, and oats.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—A leading grain circular, dated to-day, says the wheat trade throughout the country has been uniformly dull. In some markets prices are slightly lower except for choice qualities. A large accession of supply has appeared at calling ports, for which few bids have been made yet, and those at lower rates than last week. But the quantity afloat for Great Britain is much reduced, being about four hundred thousand quarters less than at this time last year.

The Liverpool Brokers' Association's circular, dated Feb. 17, says cotton has been dull throughout the week and closes with a depressed feeling. Quotations of most descriptions are again reduced. American is still much pressed for sale and prices have further declined ⅛d. for all grades except lower, fair qualities, and good Middling Orleans and Texas, which are unchanged. The demand for Sea Island continues limited; the prices of better grades are steady; lower qualities are neglected and nominal. In "futures" business continues limited. Prices are about ⅛d. lower.

THE STRATH-CLYDE DISASTER.

TWENTY-NINE PERSONS RESCUED AND LANDED AT DEAL—ELEVEN SAVED AT DOVER—FIVE OTHERS REPORTED SAVED—TOTAL LOSS OF LIFE, TWENTY-NINE.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Of the twenty-nine persons landed at Deal from the unfortunate steamer Strath-Clyde many were greatly exhausted, and three have since died. The accounts of the number on board the Strath-Clyde are conflicting. The afternoon papers give the number of passengers at twenty-three and the crew forty-seven, of whom eleven were saved at Dover. Two ladies and three gentlemen are reported to have been picked up by a passing vessel bound for London. The steamer Franconia, which belongs to the Hamburg-American West India line, was outward bound for the West Indies. She anchored in the Downs, off Deal, last night, and steamed eastward at daylight, coming to London to repair. She has since been reported as passing Thameshaven. The Sttrah-Clyde lies in the Fairway, about two miles off Dover, her masts standing twenty feet above the water. Of the forty known to be rescued, only six were passengers, one of whom is among the four who have since died.

THE INQUEST—BITTER COMPLAINT AGAINST THE CAPTAIN OF THE FRANCONIA.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—An inquest on the bodies of the victims of the Strath-Clyde disaster was opened at Deal yesterday. The Captain of the Strath-Clyde complained that the Franconia never attempted to assist his people—not even a rope was thrown to save the drowning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FAILURE OF A MANCHESTER HOUSE—THE STEAMER EGYPT—THE UNITED STATES STEAMER FRANKLIN ON THE WAY TO ENGLAND.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 18.—Messrs. Addleshaw & Warburton, manufacturing chemists of this city, have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at $500,000.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—It now seems that the National Line steam-ship Egypt, Capt. Grogan, in avoiding another steamer, touched bottom at Egermont Beach, but backed off unharmed.

LISBON, Feb. 18.—The United States steamer Franklin leaves here for Southampton to-morrow.

A SHIP ASHORE.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The ship Turkestan is ashore at Port Madoc. Her crew has been landed. The Captain and mates remain on board. It is expected that the vessel will get afloat if the weather moderates.

PROF. MULLER TO REMAIN AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Prof. Max Muller writes to the Vice Chancellor of Oxford University consenting to remain in the University in consideration of the recent decree of the Convocation relieving him from the duty of lecturing.

FRESHET IN EUROPE.

THE DANUBE OVERFLOWING AT VIENNA—HEAVY RAINS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A dispatch from Vienna to the *Daily News* says the Danube has overflown its banks and inundated the outlying suburbs of Vienna. Telegrams from the Bavarian frontier say the Danube has risen seventeen feet. A Berlin dispatch reports that a prolonged rain has caused freshets throughout Germany, some of which are serious.

FRANCE.

AN EDITOR IMPRISONED FOR ATTACKING A MINISTER — POLITICAL MEETINGS DISTURBED.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The Correctional Tribunal has sentenced the editor of *La République Française* to a month's imprisonment with fine, for attacking Minister Buffet. M. Gambetta addressed a public meeting at Cacaillon. The proceedings were disturbed by the Bonapartists. The Legitimists, Bonapartists, and Radicals had arranged to hold meetings in Marseilles to-night. Gambetta proposed to speak at the Republican gathering, but the military authorities prohibited all the meetings.

M. Lenoir is the responsible editor of *La Republique Francais*, and will undergo the sentence of the Correctional Court.

GERMANY.

THE CHARGE OF TREASON AGAINST COUNT VON ARNIM—THE BAVARIAN DIET AND THE MINISTRY.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The *Gerichtsblatt*, a legal journal, has announced that the State tribunal has decided to indict Count Von Arnim for treason, and issue a writ against him.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special this afternoon says that Herr Von Luck, the prosecuting counsel, has applied for the seizure and sequestration of Count Von Arnim's estates and property. The announcement of the charge of treason caused a profound sensation.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Post* says it is greatly doubted if Count Von Arnim can be convicted of treason. The law requires not only proof that the publication of the documents was dangerous, but also that the accused was aware of the fact.

The *Standard's* Berlin special says the Bavarian Diet assembles on Monday next. It is believed that the Ultramontane members will accept a compromise with the Cabinet, whose resignation the King is determined not to accept.

SPAIN.

KING ALFONSO AT VITORIA—PROGRESS OF THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The *Times*, in its second edition to-day, has a special telegram from Vera, stating that the Alfonsists are attacking Estella to-day from Villatuerta and Oteiza. All is quiet at Vera. The Carlists have occupied Durango.

MADRID, Feb. 18.—King Alfonso reached Vitoria yesterday. He starts to-day for Vergara to assume the chief command of the Army. Gen. Quesada will be appointed Chief of Staff.

In the Cortes yesterday Señor Canovas del Castello read a telegram which he had received from the Army operating in the North, to the effect that Gen. Tassara had advanced to Villatuerta, and that the Royalists had captured Arandigoyen.

The following official dispatch is published to-day: The Carlists at Penaplata having killed a French Captain on Frenbh territory, Gen. Pourcet, the French commander, has sent a battery in the direction of Penaplata. Don Carlos is stated to be in the neighborhood of Valcarlos. Shells from the royal batteries have destroyed a chuch in the suburbs of Estella. The Carlist Junta are preparing to seek refuge with the Carlist archives in the mountainous districts of Lasamezcuas.

Official information has also been received that Gen. Primo di Rivera has captured Auroniz and other towns, forming a complete line to the south of Estella. The bombardment from Villatuenta continues. It is thought the Carlists will be compelled to evacuate Estella almost immediately.

HENDAYE, Feb. 18.—Persons arriving here from Tolosa assert that Gen. Loma has entered the town, and Don Carlos has gone to Andoain. A telegram from St. Jean de Luz reports that Gens. Moriones and Loma are threatening Andoain. Don Carlos and his generals, Perula and Caserta, were on Thursday night at Sanestaban, to the northward of Andoain. Heavy firing near Perra Plata has been heard. The Alfonsists are advancing toward Echalar. Their troops at Irun are still waiting for orders to advance on Endarlaza. The Carlist deputations are evacuating San Marcos and Santiagomendi.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

THE HERZEGOVINIANS DETERMINED TO REFUSE THE REFORMS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Castel Nuovo as follows: "I have met the insurgent chiefs at Suttorina. They are unanimously determined to refuse all compromise with the Porte, no matter by what power recommended. They will fight to the last for the complete freedom of their country."

Austrian semi-official papers assert that the Great Powers will guarantee a loan for the indemnification of Turkish landholders for the cession of some landed property to the Christians.

ITALY AND ENGLAND.

THE MISSION TO LONDON RAISED TO AN EMBASSY.

ROME, Feb. 18.—Gen. Menabrea has been appointed Ambassador of Italy at London. It is understood he is given the full rank of Ambassador in expectation that England will reciprocate the compliment and raise the rank of her representative to the Italian Court.

AUSTRIA.

CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI ORDERED TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A newspaper at Lemberg, Austria, asserts that the Austrian Government have sent to Cardinal Ledochowski an order of exile. The Cardinal is at present detained by illness at Lemberg.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

THE REPORTED ADJUSTMENT OF THE BANK QUESTION DENIED.

PESTH, Feb. 18.—The Hungarian papers contradict the statement of the Austrian journals that a basis has been found for the establishment of a Hungarian bank of issue.

BURMAH.

CONSPIRATORS SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.

RANGOON, Feb. 18.—Fifteen prisoners have been convicted of treason on account of the recent conspiracy. The head conspirator was sentenced to twenty-one years, and the others to ten years transportation.

BRAZIL.

WRECK OF A NEW-ORLEANS BARK.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 17.—The bark Maggie MacNeil, of New-Orleans, Capt. Adams, from Buenos Ayres, for Campana, is stranded near this port. The vessel will become a total wreck, but part of her cargo will be saved.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Feb. 18.—The boiler of the portable saw-mill standing on the land of T. W. Hager, in the northern part of Framingham, exploded this morning at 7:30 o'clock, killing three of the four men employed about it. The names were not ascertained, but it is believed that they belonged to West Boylston.

THREE CANAL BOATS SUNK.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 18.—Three canal boats, in tow of the steamboat Norwich, bound south, were cut into by ice to-day, between here and West Park, and sunk. They had about four hundred tons of coal on board. Loss, $8,500.

ALBANY.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE LOBBY.

EFFRONTERY OF A MEMBER OF THE "THIRD HOUSE"—INTENTION TO BRIBE MEMBERS OPENLY DECLARED—INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE—THE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY RECESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 18, 1876.

The war upon the Albany lobby, which was commenced by Mr. Robert Strahan, of New-York, promises to have much greater and better results than was at first anticipated. When the first attack was made and Mr. Strahan introduced his resolution asking that the Judiciary Committee be empowered to send for persons and papers, certain members of the "third house" here were loud in the declaration that he would never be able to secure the passage of the resolution, and that even if he did the investigation would amount to nothing. But these predictions failed. The resolution was duly passed, and the investigation has already developed many important and startling facts, which will shortly be made public. Mr. Strahan's action has also had the effect of frightening "professional lobbyists" away from the Assembly chamber. They are now only to be seen about the corridors of the hotels. The investigation is being conducted in secret, but it is known that many of the most noted members of the so-called "bone-hunter's brigade" have already been before the committee. Last night Charley Edwards, who is known to fame as "Barber's man, Edwards," and who is one of the leading members of the Albany lobby, was examined in relation to the effort which was made to defeat the Bergh bill, which provides for the punishment of all persons convicted of throwing salt on railroad tracks, or of throwing nails or glass into the streets of New-York. In answer to a question asked by Mr. Strahan he said that he had tried to defeat the bill because he thought it would be profitable for him to do so.

"Did you try to have the bill laid over from Friday until Monday evening?" asked Mr. Strahan.

"Yes,' replied Edwards.

"Did you do so intending to see the railroad companies, and get them to give you money to secure the defeat of the bill?"

"Yes, Sir, such was my intention."

"After having received the money, how did you expect to defeat the bill?" asked Mr. Strahan, to which Edwards, with the utmost coolness, replied, "Why, by buying the votes of members, of course."

The investigation will be continued next week.

In the Assembly to-day, Mr. Matthew Patten, from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, reported in favor of the bill which provides for the opening and running of a ferry between Grand street, New-York, and Grand street, Williamsburg, and the bill providing for the erection and maintenance of four additional public baths in the City of New-York was passed. The General Appropriation bill for the support of the State Government was also passed. Among the bills introduced this morning was one by Mr. Fallon, which provides for the enactment of a law to prevent horse cars in the City of New-York from stopping on street-crossings.

The question of adjournment in honor of Washington's birthday was settled to the satisfaction of both houses. The Assembly will meet again on Wednesday evening next, while the Senate remains in recess until Monday, the 28th inst.

It has been remarked that a great deal of the work of the present Legislature has been done by resolution. Mr. King, of New-York, who, since the opening of the session, has been trying in vain to get his name before the public, has at length had his wish gratified. He has joined the army of so-called "resolution Democrats," and presented a paper which provides in substance that the Controller of the City of New-York be requested to transmit to the Assembly a detailed statement showing each source of revenue to the City, the amount during the last fiscal year derived from such source, and if derived from the leasing or letting of any real estate, piers, wharves, docks, ferries, or markets, their size and location and the annual income from each. The Controller is also requested to furnish a detailed statement of all property hired or leased by the Corporation or any of its departments and the rental paid therefor, and also if the income can be increased or the expenditures decreased, and if so, in what way.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate this morning the question of adjournment occasioned a short discussion. Senator Prince thought that the resolution passed some days ago in relation to the length of the February adjournment was passed hastily and expressed a hope that it would be reconsidered. He understood that, after its passage a number of Senators had hurried down stairs to prevent confirmatory action by the House. The Speaker said that since the time when Tweed ruled the Legislature no such long adjournment had been taken, and he hoped the bad precedent made by that notorious person was not about to be followed. Senator Woodin thought that Mr. Prince had disclosed two secrets exclusively in his own possession when he declared that the action taken on the resolution concerning the February adjournment was taken without deliberation, and that Senators, when the resolution had passed hurried down stairs to prevent the House from giving its consent. The Senate had worked unremittingly and disposed of all the business before it. The custom was in existence long before the time of Tweed, and the present adjournment was a necessity, because of the fact that a great number of Senators had devoted their whole time and attention during the Winter to the public business to the neglect of important private business. Senator Woodin's concurrent resolution, sent some days ago to the Assembly, authorizing an adjournment of the Legislature from this afternoon until the evening of Monday, Feb. 28, was not concurred in. To-day Mr. Woodin offered a resolution to the effect that the Senate adjourn until that date, which was sent to the House and concurred in at once. Messrs. Kennaday, Cole, and Starbuck spoke in favor of the resolution. Senator Cole thought that Mr. Prince should not have associated the name of Tweed with the subject. The adjournment was as much in the interest of the public as in the interest of Senators, who, after sufficient rest, would return to work with renewed vigor. The speaker did not think it was proper to connect the name of Tweed with any measure adopted by the present Senate, and in this instance the implied censure was uncalled for. When the motion was put the following Senators voted in the affirmative: Baaden, Bixby, Carpenter, Cole, Coleman, Doolittle, Gerard, Jacobs, Kennaday, Lamont, Loomis, McCarthy, Moore, Morrissey, Rogers, Selkreg, Starbuck, Vedder, Wellman, Woodin; in the negative: Bradley, Emerson, Hammond, Harris, Prince, Robertson, St. John, Schoonmaker—yeas, 20; nays, 80. Senators Booth, Sayre, and Tobey were absent.

Among the bills introduced was one by Senator Baaden, reducing by half the stenographers in the District Courts of New-York. The stenographer attached to the First District Court is to attend also the Second District Court; the stenographer attached to the Third to attend also to the Fourth, and so on to the end. The bill also reduces the number of court attendants. A bill was introduced by Senator Starbuck amending the sixty-ninth section of the third chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes as follows: "And every mortgage which is not duly recorded shall be void as against any assignee in good faith, and for a valuable consideration of any other mortgage on the same real estate, or any part thereof, which has been duly recorded prior to the recording of the mortgage first above mentioned." Senator Doolittle introduced a bill, also amendatory of the Revised Statutes, which provides that it shall be unlawful for any Sheriff, Under Sheriff, or clerk in a Sheriff's office to practice as a lawyer before any court while in office, and that it shall be unlawful for any Coroner to act as a lawyer or proctor in any case, or for any person with whom he is or is likely to be officially connected. An act was introduced amending the law in relation to the formation and conduct of railroad corporations, making ten cents the lowest charge for any ride between two stations, and allowing companies to charge ten cents in addition to the ordinary fare to any person riding in a car who has not provided himself with a ticket. An important bill was introduced by Senator Starbuck in relation to insurance investments. It is amendatory of the laws of 1875 on that subject, and provides that any insurance company organized under the laws of this State, and transacting business in any other State of the United States, may invest the funds required to meet its obligations in any such other State in the same class of securities in such State as it is allowed to invest in this State. The act prohibits the company to loan money on bond and mortgage on unimproved real estate not included in this State, but such loans may be made on cultivated farms and other improved real estate, when the rental value of the property is equal to ten per cent. of the sum loaned, and the actual value equal to twice the sum loaned.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the petition of William Laimbeer for the seat occupied by Senator Gerard, of New-York. Mr. Gerard was a Common School Inspector in New-York less than one hundred days before election. The question to be decided was purely a legal one, there being no issue as to which received the majority of votes cast. The report was adopted.

The bill to facilitate the reorganization of railroads sold under mortgage and pending the formation of a new company, introduced recently by Mr. Rogers, was also reported favorably, with some unimportant amendments, from the Judiciary Committee. The law is a general one, but designed for the relief of the Erie Railway. It enables any railroad sold under foreclosure to reorganize under articles which shall allow the bondholders to take part in the management of the road.

The act enabling a wife to testify against her husband in certain cases, and to enable persons jointly indicted to testify for one another, was passed and sent to the Assembly for concurrence.

Senator Bradley called up his resolution, offered some time ago, in relation to a final adjournment of the Legislature on the 17th of March. The resolution was voted down.

THE CANAL BOARD APPOINTMENTS.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The Canal Board made the following appointments of Superintendents to-day: Section No. 1, Erie, M. McDonough; Section No. 2, Erie, Benjamin Van Crauken; Section No. 3, Erie, Charles Zefley; Section No. 4, Erie, Reuben C. Petrie, Section No. 5, Erie, Joseph Faas; Section No. 6, Erie, F. Jerome Thomas; Section No. 1, Champlain, James Doughrey; Section No. 2, Champlain, George Shannon; Section No. 3, Champlain, John W. Ingalls; Black River, Samuel F. Garman, Oswego, Section No. 1, Alexander Hammill. Seven sections of the canal remain to be provided for, besides the Collectorships, Weighmasters, and other officials. The board adjourned to March 1.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE EMPTY METALLIC CARTRIDGES FOR SPRINGFIELD RIFLES — CONSCIENCE — THE HOUSE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMITTEE—MINISTER SCHENCK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—General orders from the War Department say: "It appears from the reports of officers serving on the Plains, as well as from experiments conducted by the Ordnance Department, that the empty metallic cartridge-shells for the Springfield carbine and musket, can, after being fired, be used an indefinite number of times by refilling and capping. Great care will therefore be exercised by all officers to prevent Indians from procuring the empty shells thrown away by the troops after firing, either in action or in target practice."

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received a letter from Philadelphia, the writer stating that upon his arrival in this country from Europe, his baggage was passed free, but that duty should have been paid on some articles in his trunk purchased as presents. He inclosed $100, which he thought would fully cancel the debt which his conscience told him he owed to the Government.

Capt. William D. Whiting is ordered to duty at the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, on the 1st of March next; Lieut. Charles G. Rowan to the Hydrographic Office. Chief Engineer Thomas Williamson is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to duty as a member of the Board of Examining Engineers at the Navy-yard at League Island, Penn.; Chief Engineer S. L. P. Ayres is detached as a member of Examining Engineers and ordered to the Brooklyn.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads this morning, on motion of Mr. Atkins, postponed the further consideration of his Pacific Railroad bill until next Wednesday, the session being occupied in hearing argument from A. K. Owens in favor of a Government survey of the Austin and Opulovampo route, and in perfecting the bill introduced by Mr. Williams, of Michigan, to require fuller reports from land-grant railroad companies.

The resignation of Gen. Schenck has not yet been received at the State Department. It is probably on the way by mail. No intimations are officially made as to who will succeed Gen. Schenck. There seems to be no doubt among the friends of Mr. Schenck that he will soon withdraw from the English mission. He has placed his resignation at the disposal of the President, who may not accept it until the Committee on Foreign Affairs shall have examined into the subject of his Emma Mine transactions, or until some desirable person to whom it will be offered, shall accept the appointment. The State Department is now making copies of papers in the Emma Mine case, and the committee expect to receive them by next Thursday, their regular meeting day.

Accounts have been receceived here from Utah Territory, saying that the verdict recently rendered in the District Court against a person charged with polygamy, was by a jury composed in part of Mormons who want to make this a test case. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of the Territory, and if this court affirms the decision of the District Court, an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The penalty for polygamy is a fine of $500 and two years' imprisonment.

The Bar meeting in the Supreme Court-room this morning, to take notice of the death of Reverdy Johnson, was large. Addresses were made, and resolutions adopted expressive of the esteem in which Mr. Johnson was held, not only in this country, but in other parts of the world.

BANK ROBBERY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—A dispatch from Bakersfield says the Kern Valley Bank was entered by burglars last night while the Cashier was working at the accounts. The robbers knocked down and chloroformed the Cashier and robbed the bank of $27,000, of which $22,000 belonged to the County Treasurer. The Cashier was found insensible on the table this morning.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—A large delegation of prominent citizens and a committee of the principal hotel proprietors left for Washington by special train on the Vandalia Railroad, to use their influence with the Democratic National Committee in behalf of St. Louis as a proper place for holding the Democratic National Convention.

THE HUDSON RIVER.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The ice in the river in front of the city began moving down with the current at about 2 o'clock this afternoon, and as far as can be seen the channel is open. With continued mild weather navigation may soon be resumed.

THE WINSLOW CASE.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Officer Dearborn arrived from Washington at 5 o'clock this evening with the Winslow extradition papers, and, with an assistant, will sail on the Cunard steamer to-morrow.

NEW-YORK TOWN ELECTIONS.

WATERTOWN, Feb. 18.—The recent town elections leave the Board of Supervisors for Jefferson County with fourteen Republicans and eleven Democrats. There was no choice in the town of Worth, the vote being a tie.

THE KELLOGG IMPEACHMENT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—The impeachment scheme seems to be getting weak. It is stated that a majority of the Conservative caucus oppose the impeachment of Gov. Kellogg.

PLYMOUTH'S ADVISERS.

THREE SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL.

DRS. STORRS AND BUDINGTON AND HENRY C. BOWEN INVITED TO APPEAR—THE TWO PASTORS DECLINE, BUT MR. BOWEN ACCEPTS AND MAKES A STATEMENT—SPEECH OF MR. BEECHER.

The proceedings of the Plymouth Church Advisory Council yesterday surpassed in point of public interest those of any previous day. In the morning a discussion took place regarding the propriety of inviting Drs. Storrs and Budington to come before the council. After a long debate it was agreed to call them, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the gentlemen, to request their attendance, but they declined to come before the council. After a long discussion the council voted to extend an invitation to Mr. Henry C. Bowen to substantiate his denial of certain statements made the previous day by Mr. John Winslow. During the day, Mr. Beecher, in reply to a question as to whether he was willing that Drs. Storrs and Budington should state all they knew about him, challenged any man on earth to say anything against him; he further challenged any angel of God, and lastly demanded the truth from God Himself. In the evening Plymouth Church presented a scene never before equaled in its history. It became known early in the day that Mr. Henry C. Bowen was to appear before the council at the evening session, and long before the hour of meeting the church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and admission was refused to many persons. Mr. Bowen, accompanied by Dr. Ward, of the *Independent*, arrived about 7 o'clock and took seats near the platform, and all of the members of the Investigating Committee were in attendance except Mr. Sage. As soon as Mr. Bowen was recognized every eye was turned upon him, and the delegates stood up and leaned forward to catch a glimpse of him. If the people came with the expectation of hearing unusual developments, they were disappointed, for Mr. Bowen was practically confined to the terms of the resolution inviting him, although occasional attempts were made to go beyond them.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The devotional exercises preceding the morning session of the Advisory Council yesterday were conducted by Rev. M. Williams, of Chicago. Ex-Gov. Dingley, Assistant Moderator, presided over the business session. The minutes were read and approved, after which Lay Delegate Samuel B. Capen, of Boston, offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Question six asks us to decide whether there are any reasons why this church has forfeited its claim to the confidence and fellowship of the Congregational Churches, therefore

Resolved, That this council respectfully request Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., and Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., to appear before it and state such reasons, if there be any.

In support of his resolution Deacon Capen said: "I cannot see how the council can vote in relation to the question if they don't know the facts in relation to these gentlemen. I know but little of ecclesiastical law, but I say there is something higher than ecclesiastical law, that the Church of Christ is suffering, and when Christendom is watching us we ought not to be turned from the subject because it is not within our charter. We ought to be a law to ourselves in this case. I came to the council feeling that I wanted and you all wanted to go to the bottom of the thing, and to know 'the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.' I ask the question how you and I can say that all the difficulties referred to us have been settled. The public will say you followed up to the very point and then stopped at the very bottom of the whole thing. I want to go home as soon as possible, but when I see how Plymouth Church is suffering, how the Pastor is suffering, and how Mr. Shearman is suffering, you and I ought to be willing to make any sacrifice to stay here until the question is settled. Plymouth Church came to us and said from the beginning, 'we throw our whole heart open to you. We want you to see us, as Mr. Beecher says, to the backbone.'"

Rev. Lyman Abbott, of the Business Committee, asked that the resolution of Mr. Capen be laid on the table, in order that he might read the letter received the previous evening from Henry C. Bowen. His request was acceded to, and Mr. Bowen's letter as published in THE TIMES yesterday was read. The Business Committee recommended that the Investigating Committee, whose statements had been partially denied in the letter, should have an opportunity to explain.

Mr. Shearman said that as Mr. Beecher was not examined on oath before the public trial had taken place, he could not have been guilty of perjury in 1874, at which time Mr. Bowen said he could have given reasons for believing Mr. Beecher guilty of perjury. He hoped Mr. Bowen would be invited before the council.

Dr. Walcott offered the following resolution:

Whereas, A letter has been addressed by Mr. Henry C. Bowen, in which he states his purpose to lay before the Examining Commitee next week his reasons for believing Henry Ward Beecher to be guilty of adultery, perjury, and hypocrisy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Mr. Bowen be invited to lay these reasons before this body at once.

Mr. Simpson, of Indiana, thought that the resolution should not call from Mr. Bowen for a statement of anything he might know touching his charges against the character of Mr. Beecher. The personal question should not be discussed at all. He moved to amend the resolution accordingly.

Dr. Bacon seconded the amendment. He proposed to repel everything which bore on the personal question.

Mr. Shearman asked that the preamble of the resolution be struck out. There seemed to be a misapprehension. Mr. Winslow had simply said that it was the belief of the committee that Mr. Bowen had been invited to appear before it. The preamble implied that there was a direct statement that Mr. Bowen was invited.

Rev. Mr. Caverno objected to having Mr. Bowen come into the council at all, and moved to lay on the resolution on the table. The motion to lay on the table was seconded and voted down.

Dr. Storrs then offered a substitute for Dr. Walcott's resolution, which was adopted. It reads as follows:

Whereas, This council has received a letter from Henry C. Bowen making partial denials of the statements submitted by Mr. Winslow, of the Investigating Committee,

Resolved, That Mr. Bowen be invited to be present and substantiate his denial before this council and the members of the Investigating Committee, at 7:30 this evening.

Mr. Capen's resolution was then, after some discussion, referred back to the committee.

Dr. Noble moved that Mr. Beecher be requested to answer the question proposed by Mr. Fessenden on Thursday, which was carried.

Mr. Fessenden said: "I asked the question, leaving it to you, Mr. Beecher, to answer me, if you please, because when I go home I will be asked, 'Do you believe, Mr. Fessenden, that Mr. Beecher would be willing that Dr. Storrs should state, if he would, the interview he once had with Mr. Beecher in his house, and that Drs. Budington and Storrs should state everything in their knowledge concerning Mr. Beecher?'"

Mr. Beecher—I can now make my answer. Allow me to say, in the first place, that I am very grateful to Mr. Fessenden for asking this question, and to say to every gentleman present in the council that they cannot make a question too sharp or probe with it too deeply, and that which I wish—and in this I am thoroughly backed up by the committee and the church—is that there shall be no question unasked that we can answer by which light can be thrown upon your mind as to any part of this. Now, let me say first in regard to the interview, I know of no interview of any kind whatsoever about which any such question as this should be asked. My intercourse with Dr. Storrs and his family constitutes one of the bright places of my life. Dr. Storrs' health failed him; he went to Europe for a year and a half, and he returned in the early Summer. I called twice upon him and his household. He preached a few Sundays, and then went away. I did not see him until October, making a space of nearly two years, in which I had no intercourse with him, except one or two casual letters. In the Autumn of 1872 we had our silver wedding, and this house was never illuminated by a more brilliant display of cordial friendship and of undeserved eulogy than then came from the lips of Dr. Storrs. After parting that night with him, with one exception, I never had the good fortune to meet him. Two or three weeks after that the infamous scandal was promulgated, and then from that hour began a period of absolute silence on my part. Under what I then thought, and what I still think, to be good advice, judging advice always by the light that was possessed or was obtainable at the time the advice was given, I thereafter [illegible] tained an absolute silence, and when Dr. Storrs, a day or two after the scandal broke out, addressed a letter to me, I made no reply. I made no reply in this case, because there was a special injunction. I had made several replies, and was about to send them when Gen. Tracy and Judge Benedict were present at my house and said: "Say nothing, write nothing." And I accordingly burned up one letter I had written to Mr. Chittenden, and the beginning of a letter to Dr. Storrs. I never went anywhere then. If you will recall the interior history of the years 1871 and 1872, you will remember that I was bearing and carrying, and bearing and straining with great trouble within and apprehension without, to maintain my ministry faithfully; I think you will understand me when I said I had no place but my home. I went into no company which was not official. I waited until God would bring daylight. I neither went to the most honored members of my own church, nor to my brother, nor to my sister, nor to my best gift, my wife, nor to my children. And therefore, if anybody had cause to regret my want of frankness or confidence, it was those who were at my board and in my bosom, who never complained. There was supposed to be at that time a rupture between Dr. Storrs and myself. One day, when walking in Columbia street, with an eminent lawyer, the latter said to me, "Why will you not meet Drs. Budington and Storrs and see whether there cannot be a friendly conference between you and them that will settle this matter, and stop the correspondence between your churches." My reply was: "I will meet them at any hour and anywhere, but if this action had been taken in the beginning of the matter it would have prevented all this trouble. But no man or minister ever asked me that question." I turned on my heel, and walked at that very moment to Dr. Storrs' house. Dr. Budington was there. Dr. Budington took my arm, and we walked around to Dr. Storrs' study in his church, and he soon came in from the Post Office. We greeted each other, and we joined in prayer. Mr. Beecher gave a brief sketch of the meeting, saying that he was requested to present a general statement to them—if he did so the proposed council would fall through. He made such a statement, but it was not satisfactory and the council was called. Mr. Beecher closed by saying: "If there is any man on earth that has anything to say about my deportment, I here now challenge him to say it. If there be any angel of God, semi-present and omniscient, I challenge him to say aught, and I go beyond that and before Him who shall judge you and me, I challenge the power of God Himself. I don't look for any very great hope from the result of this council or any tribunal. I think there is hope in the grave. And that is not far off, that is not far away. But I am content then. The Lord knows what is best and I will be content. All my sorrow is that the preciousness of the Gospel, as it is given to me to preach, is hindered somewhat by this trouble."

The committee which had in charge the perfecting of Dr. Walcott's resolution then reported as follows:

Resolved, That the council now assembled in Plymouth Church extend a cordial invitation to Rev. Richard S. Storrs and Rev. William Ives Budington to give to the council the benefit of any knowledge that they may possess concerning any fact which may have marred the relations of friendship existing between Plymouth Church and other churches as suggested in the sixth question of the letter missive of Plymouth Church to this council.

Remarks were made, opposing the passage of the resolution as reported by the committee, by Drs. Storrs and Parker. The former asked that the vote on it be not taken till the afternoon, which was agreed to. Dr. Bacon closed the morning session with prayer, prefacing a few words about the positions of Drs. Storrs and Budington. He said that those gentlemen had suffered, as well as Mr. Becher, though not so intensely. They had been the targets of odium and obloquy. They were conscientious men, desiring fervently that truth and justice should prevail. In his soul he knew that they were undeserving of the unkind reproaches and insinuations put upon them.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Ex-Gov. Dingley, Assistant Moderator, called the council to order, and Dr. Dean, of Chicago, offered prayer. Committee No. 6 withdrew the resolution offered in the forenoon and substituted the following:

Resolved, That the Council now assembled in Plymouth Church extend a cordial invitation to Rev. R. S. Storrs, D.D., and Rev. W. I. Budington, D.D., to come before this council to state whatever facts in their possession touching matters before the council.

The resolution was discussed and finally passed by an almost unanimous vote. Doctors Bacon, Porter and Sturtevant were appointed a committee to wait upon Doctors Storrs and Budington, and inform them of the vote of the council.

The Scribe gave notice that he had received a reply to the invitation of the council extended to Henry C. Bowen. Mr. Bowen had agreed to be present at the evening session, when he would meet five members of the Investigating Committee.

Mr. Shearman, in behalf of Plymouth Church, read to the council the letter from the Andover Seminary Church, asking for a mutual council which was published exclusively in THE TIMES of yesterday.

Prof. Dwight, of Yale College, moved to refer the letter to a special committee of seven, whose business it would be to report whether it was according to Congregational usage for one church to propose to try the Pastor of another church. Drs. Walcott and Dean spoke in favor of the motion. Deacon Isaac Claflin, of Lombard, Ill., thought the action of the Andover Seminary Church was an insult to Plymouth Church and the Congregational body at large. The speaker was called to order several times, but would not heed the calls. At the close of his remarks, the question of referring to a select committee was put and carried. The committee appointed is as follows: Dr. Bacon, Prof Dwight, Dr. Wellman, Rev. G. B. Spaulding, of Dover, N. H., J. S. Grinnell, of Iowa, and Dr. Wood, of Albany.

Mr. Lee asked the committee of the church why they had not reopened the case on any other occasion.

Mr. Shearman said the document of Andover Seminary was the first document in the case which could in any way reopen the case.

Mr. Beecher said that no substantial charges or documents had been received upon which the case could be reopened. He could not follow a stench or a smell. He spoke of the various investigations, both religious and civil, which had taken place in the case, and said he was tired of the whole thing. He said he did not care for the council, and yet he did. One moment he cared for the council and the next moment he did not care. He was tired of newspapers, the people who made them, and the people who read them. He said he had never felt the love of Christ as he had during his trial.

Dr. Walcott next moved that Mr. Bowen be invited to communicate to the council any evidence in his possession sustaining his allegations against Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Lyman Abbott did not think the motion germane to the letter-missive.

Mr. Shearman said that the committee felt that as Mr. Bowen's letter was read, he should be afforded the opportunity of coming before the council, and be compelled to stand there and avow the charges.

Mr. Abbott moved to lay the motion on the table.

Judge Withey said it would be his duty to withdraw from the council if they went into any investigation of the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher; that the resolution could not be entertained, no one voting for such a course except Dr. Walcott.

In reply to a question as to whether the committee of Plymouth Church desired to say anything further to the Council, Mr. R. W. Raymond said that no further investigation was considered necessary by the church, and they did not consider it likely that a further investigation would alter the present attitude of the case.

Dr. Edward Beecher said his individual opinion, in view of the evidence given at the trial, was that his brother was innocent, and as evinced by the same evidence, the perjury of all who testified against him was apparent. He thought an intelligent community ought to be able to clearly see it as he saw it; but if for the sake of an outside public the council desired it, he was willing to have an investigation made, although it was a matter of fact that one juryman having pledged himself beforehand, precluded—

A delegate having objected, Dr. Beecher did not finish his sentence.

Dr. Bacon, at this point, reported that the committee had seen Drs. Storrs and Budington.

Mr. Shearman having an opportunity to be heard, said that he too entirely believed in the innocence of his Pastor, but if the council devised a scheme of investigation which could be final, he thought the church would accept it.

A delegate asked, in view of a future trial, if witnesses could be compelled to attend. Judge Withey objected to the question as not germane to the business before the council.

Dr. Bacon said they had no power to compel the attendance of witnesses.

Judge Withey called for a ruling on the question, and it was declared out of order.

THE EVENING SESSION.

Ex-Gov. Dingley, Assistant Moderator, called the council to order in the evening, and Rev. Mr. Fay, of Bangor, Me., made the opening prayer. Mr. Bowen then stepped upon the platform, and, in the presence of the Investigating Committee of Plymouth Church, was interrogated by the Moderator, Dr. Bacon, and the Chairmen of the six committees of the council.

Dr. Bacon—In giving an account of the investigation which was held by the Investigating Committee in 1874, in answer to this question from Dr. Warren, "Did you send for Mr. Bowen?" Mr. Winslow said, "Not by any written summons. We sent Mr. Claflin, and the answer came that he was at Woodstock, and he had nothing to say. Not that he did not know anything, but that he would not say anything." Mr. Bowen's letter says in reply to the above: "I was twice in the City during the session of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee. I never was invited to be present, nor was any hint or intimation given that I was wanted. On the contrary, I was told by one of the committee that I would not be called." The first question put into my hands is: "Who told you that you were not wanted by the committee? Will you be kind enough to give an answer?

Mr. Bowen—Mr. Moderator, I don't remember of any special conversation with any one of the committee on the subject of being present. I recollect receiving an invitation from a member of this committee, addressed to me at Woodstock, inquiring when I would be in the city. I believe I have already answered the question which you have put to me substantially in my communication to this council, through the Moderator. I would ask respectfully if what I said in that communication has been denied by any one, and, if so, I would like to know by whom.

Q.—What you stated was a denial, as we understand it, to what was said by Mr. Winslow, and having made that denial you were invited to come here and inform us, if you see fit, in regard to the statement, made contradictory to Mr. Winslow's statement, and the first question was, who told you that you were not to be called by the committee? A.—Horace B. Claflin.

Q.—Can you give the particulars of the conversation? Mr. Claflin will perhaps be here presently. A.—I will wait until Mr. Claflin's arrival.

Q.—Another question is put in my hand, Would you have fully testified if you had been invited before the Investigating Committee in 1874? A.—I should have testified before that committee; to what extent I am not able to say this evening, but I should have appeared before that committee.

Q.—How long a notice would you have required the committee to give in 1874 before you testified? A.—I can state that I always held myself ready. I think I have said on five minutes' notice before any proper tribunal to answer according to my judgment any questions that were put to me.

Q.—Another question is this—Have you not kept the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church waiting for some weeks for you to get ready to tell what you know; and why such delay? A.—I have waited to find out what was wanted of me by the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church.

Mr. Howe—If I understood the invitation to-night it seems to me that that question has nothing to do with the purpose for which this brother was invited here to-night. I object to the question.

Mr. Bowen—I am prepared to answer questions which may be put to me in reference to my communication of last evening. If what I stated there is contradicted I have something to say, but if it is not contradicted I have nothing to say.

Mr. S. V. White—I ask the attention of the council only for a moment to say that I am a sixth member of the Examining Committee, and I would like to have the answers to the following questions as full as may be in regard to the action of this committee; as to whether any member of the committee told Mr. Bowen that he would not be called, [handing up a list of questions to the Moderator.]

Mr. Bacon—Mr. Bowen has stated that it is from Mr. Claflin that he received the information that the committee would not call him. Will Mr. Bowen be kind enough to state his conversation, as to when it took place, time and place, and the circumstances in which he got the information that the committee did not desire him?

Mr. Bowen—It strikes me that I have a right to ask this council if my communication has been contradicted and it so by whom?

Mr. Walcott—The letter of Mr. Bowen was understood to be a contradiction of the answers given by Mr. Winslow, and the council took upon themselves to decide between the two gentlemen, and so Mr. Bowen is at liberty to substantiate his statement. I hope he will have the freest opportunity to make any statement.

Mr. Bowen—In regard to this I hold that I believe I have the evidence of the members of that committee—all of them—that I was not invited to appear before them. I would ask the Scribe to read that paragraph, [referring to the list of witnesses examined in the Investigating Committee.]

The Scribe did so, but the name of Mr. Bowen did not appear in the list.

Mr. Bowen—It will be seen, Mr. Chairman, that I was not invited to be present. If I was, those gentlemen would not have omitted to enroll my name in that list. They have certified to the fact, by their own signatures, that I was not invited. I again deny that I was ever invited, either directly or indirectly, at any time or anywhere, by any person. The most that was said upon that subject was an incidental meeting with Mr. Claflin, in which he said that he did not think that I would be called. In regard to the whole matter, I have some other documents which I desire to present on the subject, which I presume will give some light upon it. I stated in my communication that I was twice in the City. I came in town on both occasions on Tuesday morning and left on Friday evening for Connecticut. On one of those occasions I did not see any member of the committee that I recollect. I came down on both occasions on business, but still I had leisure time in the evenings, and I was in Brooklyn, and there was nothing to prevent me from appearing before the committee and attending to their wishes if they had called me. On Aug. 21, the letter which I hold in my hand was addressed to me at Woodstock, Conn., signed by Mr. H. B. Claflin:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1874.

FRIEND BOWEN: Tilton asks me for the tripartite, as you will see by the inclosed letter; also, a letter to you, in type, prepared for the *Golden Age*, attached to the tripartite agreement: I replied to him that I could give it up only by the written consent of the three parties in interest, namely, Mr. Beecher, Mr. Bowen, and himself. I don't know why he asked for these papers, as I presume his friend Moulton has a copy, unless he thinks he can frighten some of us by the publication of what he says you communicated to him in the Woodstock letter, and this stuff which you know was published from time to time by Woodhull. My principle object in writing is to know, in case he published the letter to you, whether you could not write a letter which would make your remark in the Woodstock letter refer to matters and troubles in the way of business, which were abundant about that time, and which would naturally make some feeling on your part toward Mr. Beecher, and which you would have been likely to express in perhaps an extravagant manner to any of his friends and associates, as Tilton was at that time. Such a correspondence would look well for Mr. Beecher and for yourself. In fact, it seems to me much more important to you than to Mr. Beecher. I have had no communication with Mr. Beecher about this, have not seen him in ten or twelve days, but understand he is feeling finely. Let me know when you come down next time.

H. B. CLAFLIN.

That was the letter which invited me to see Mr. Claflin. I wrote, according to my recollection, the same day, or, perhaps, I telegraphed him—I will not be sure on that point. But I came to New-York on the morning of the 25th, and accordingly wrote to Mr. Claflin that I should be here on that morning. If I did not, I presume I sent a messenger to Mr. Claflin saying I was in town. He did not say what he wanted of me, but I presume I wrote to him from Woodstock.

Mr. Claflin called at my office to see me. I saw him for half an hour or more, perhaps for a less time. I took a memorandum, which I attached to Mr. Claflin's letter and Mr. Tilton's letter which was addressed to Mr. Claflin, and put it in my iron safe. I did not know I had this until to-day. I am prepared to prove the authenticity or genuineness of it by Rev. Dr. Ward, who is here, to whom I communicated the facts and all that transpired. He kept a diary at that time for his own purpose, and entered in his diary substantially what I have here. It is the memorandum which I hold in my hand containing the substance of all that occurred between Mr. Claflin and myself. I wrote it down, signed it, dated it, and put it in my iron safe, where it has laid until to-day. I will read the memorandum:

AUGUST 25, 1874.

Mr. Claflin called on me and said he called by request to see me. Did not ask him who requested him. He wanted to know if I could not explain the Woodstock letter to Tilton, so as to have it refer to business matters and difference between me and Mr. Beecher. I said "no," most emphatically. I said: "When I speak it will be the exact truth." He asked me if I would tell the truth it by that course I would crush any one. I said I would not willingly crush any one, but if I speak, I will speak the truth, and the truth only, and leave the results to follow as they may. This was the substance of the interview. I told him I had kept my word with Beecher. I had held my tongue, had been friendly to Mr. Beecher, but that Mr. Beecher's friends had seemed to love to kick me whenever they could find the chance.

I signed it, and after I had put my name to it I made the following memorandum:

The foregoing interview with Mr. Claflin occurred at my office, No. 351 Broadway, (here I made a mistake—it should be 251, but I read it as it is,) Aug. 25, 1874.

Mr. Claflin asked me to go and eat a beefsteak with him at a restaurant. I declined. He asked me to go with him to his country-seat and spend the night. I declined both invitations.

That is the substance and the whole of the interview with Mr. Claflin. In regard to that committee, I had no intimation from Mr. Claflin excepting those words. He called as a friend, and I was always glad to see him at any time. He did not ask me to appear before the committee. He did not say one word about it. He certainly gave me no invitation, and you have the names of all those committed to that document, which states that I was not invited, and I think that settles the question.

Dr. Bacon—Is Mr. Claflin the person who intimated to you that you would not be called positively?

Mr. Bowen—Mr. Claflin at that time or some other time—I have been trying to refresh my recollection upon it—said that he did not think I should be called; I don't know what meaning is attached to that, and I don't want to interpret that at all.

Q.—He spoke of the committee? A.—No, sir; he said nothing about the committee; this is my best recollection.

Q.—Well, you are aware that it was in session? A.—I was, and expected to be invited.

Q.—And you knew the object of that investigation? A.—I did.

Q.—It was to ascertain the moral delinquency of the Pastor of Plymouth Church, if he was delinquent? A.—It was.

Q.—And you now profess that you are in possession of facts bearing upon that? A.—I was in possession of facts.

Q.—Well, what was your duty as a member of Plymouth, careful to watch over its purity and welfare, in relation to an investigation of that kind, when you were in possession of facts so important to the object of the investigation? A.—Mr. Chairman, may I now ask you if I did not answer all the facts contained in my communication of last evening. If it is desired that I shall answer all questions put to me in this meeting, it is for me to consider whether I am ready. Anything that refers to my communication of last evening, I am ready to answer. If you want the answer, why I did not attend this meeting or that, it strikes me that that is not germane to my communication.

Dr. Spaulding—You have expressed a willingness on five minutes' notice to attend any proper tribunal. Is any significance attached to that? A.—I mean any impartial tribunal.

Q.—How do you denominate this Investigating Committee? A.—I had no invitation to be present, and it was held at a private house and the doors were guarded; I did not think it was proper to ask for an invitation; I expected to be asked, and I knew the sessions of that committee were prolonged; I did not know at what time I might be called upon; I was in town on two occasions and expected an invitation to appear then, and not having an invitation, I did not appear.

Q.—Did you regard that investigating tribunal as a proper one? A.—I cannot answer that question, Sir, on this occasion.

Dr. Bacon—I would ask the date of that memorandum? A.—Aug. 21.

Q.—Do you know when the committee closed its testimony? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you understand that the committee were still receiving testimony when you were in town and made that memorandum? A.—I don't remember what the facts were; I believe they were.

In reply to a question of Dr. Wellman, Mr. Bowen said that he was not asked what would be the character of his testimony should he receive an invitation to appear before the Examining Committee.

Dr. Strong—Did you not consider the general call for all to come forward and tell what they knew about the scandal to apply to you? A.—I did so indirectly, and expected an invitation every day.

Dr. Strong—Did you say to Mr. Claflin that you would not tell what you knew if called before the committee? A.—No, Sir.

Dr. Walcott—How did your letter to this council come to be in print before it had been read to the council? A.—It was given to the reporters at my house at about 10 o'clock in the evening. It was sent to this council at 7 o'clock.

Dr. Spaulding, of Committee No. 4—Not being invited to come before the Investigating Committee for two months, did you abandon the expectation of being called? A.—No, Sir; I was in daily expectation.

Dr. Spaulding—How was it after Mr. Claflin's remark that you would probably not be called? A.—I was still in expectation, for I thought his remark explained only his personal opinion.

Dr. Sturtevant—How came you to forget all about your memorandum until to-day? A.—It was laid with a large bundle of papers, and I had no occasion for it until to-day.

Dr. Ward was then called to corroborate Mr. Bowen's statement, and read the passage in his diary referred to by Mr. Bowen. His diary was written without the knowledge of Mr. Bowen.

Mr. Winslow, of the Investigating Committee, was then called. He modified his statement of the previous day. He said that Mr. Bowen was not summoned before the committee, for it was supposed that he knew nothing. Mr. S. V. White, another of the Investigating Committee, made substantially the same statement.

Mr. H. B. Claflin was then called, and Mr. Shearman at once began to question him without permission from the council.

Q.—Did you ever, Mr. Claflin, inform Mr. Bowen that he would not be called before the Investigating Committee? A.—It is possible that I did, but I do not remember.

Mr. Shearman was about to ask other questions when called to order by a delegate.

Dr. Bacon then asked: Does the memorandum read by Mr. Bowen correspond with your recollection of the interview you had with him in August? A.—I suppose that it is correct.

Dr. Bacon—Do you remember to have seen Mr. Bowen at any other time in connection with the scandal? A.—No, Sir.

Dr. Spaulding—Dr. Ward's entry in his diary says that you evidently called to see if it would be safe to summon Mr. Bowen. Now, were you asked to call on Mr. Bowen for this purpose by any one? A.—No, Sir. The investigation was closed at that time.

Dr. Walcott—Can you remember what report you made to the committee about calling Mr. Bowen? A.—I said that Mr. Bowen knew nothing; he had charged nothing since signing the tripartite.

Q.—Did you have charge of the matter of summoning Mr. Bowen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he ever say that he knew nothing against Mr. Beecher? A.—He said that his mouth was closed.

A question from a delegate called for the reading of the tripartite agreement. At the conclusion of its reading, Mr. Bowen handed up a paper which contained the following: "I did not state in the tripartite agreement that I knew nothing against Mr. Beecher. I simply withdrew my charges." He also stated that there were two agreements drawn up. The first he would not sign, and for that reason the second was drawn.

Dr. Bacon then asked him: "Mr. Bowen, did you, in signing the tripartite agreement, consider Mr. Beecher an innocent man or a penitent and repentant man?" A.—A penitent and repentant man.

The examination of Mr. Bowen and the Investigating Committee having been concluded, the council adjourned at 10 o'clock.

THE GALLOWS.

EXECUTION OF THE THREE MURDERERS OF FRANCISCO PATERMO, IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—Dominica Danna, Antonio Catalano, and Bastiano Lombardo, the three Italians who were convicted in October last for waylaying and assassinating Francisco Patermo, in the northern part of this city, in April, 1874, were hanged at the Four Courts to-day. The doomed men were accompanied to the scaffold at 12:50 P. M. by their spiritual advisers, Father Salvatelli, Rev. Dr. Grasania, and Father Dougherty. Marshal Walron then read the death warrant, during which the men manifested great fear and nervousness, and had to be supported by their attendants. Father Grazania then addressed the spectators for the culprits, stating that they gave thanks to those who took interest in their behalf, forgave all their enemies, asked the prayers of those present, believed that they would go to heaven, and thanked God for giving them fortitude to bear their execution. At precisely 1:14 P. M., the black caps having been adjusted, Deputy Marshall Coff cut the string, when the trap sprung. There were no struggles, and in five minutes the three murderers were dead. The execution was private.

THE COTTON FRAUDS.

THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST WASHINGTON LAWYERS IN THE CLEVELAND & MILLS CASE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Grand Jury of the United States Court at New-Orleans, having found indictments against J. J. Weed and George Taylor, attorneys of this city, and Samuel Garnage, alleging that they entered into a conspiracy to defraud the United States, through the Court of Claims, in the Cleveland & Mills cotton case, involving $387,000, Messrs. Weed & Taylor, on hearing of the indictment to-day, promptly gave bail for their appearance in the sum of $10,000 each. Garnage was the agent employed to take testimony. When counsel heard of its suspicious character they went into the Court of Claims and struck it from the files, thus abandoning the case. Their connection with the matter was purely professional, and they believe the claim to be both honest and just if they have not been deceived by persons who have maintained a high character in the community where they have lived for thirty years. The reputation of Messrs. Taylor & Weed in this city is such as to exclude any suspicion of intentional wrong on their part.

CANADIAN LEGISLATION.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—In the House last night Mr. Mitchell moved for papers relative to the imperial legislation on shipping, exemption of Canadian shipping from the operation of the Imperial bill, and the classification of Canadian vessels, and as to how far Canadian classification and inspection will be accepted by the British Government. Mr. Mitchell said the object was to secure for Canada the right of legislation for her shipping and seamen. The motion was carried. Hon. Mr. Girard, Dr. Schultz, and Father Lacombe, of the Saskatchewan, had a conference with the Department of Justice on the subject of the necessity of a law to preserve the buffalo in the north-western territories.

MONTREAL, Feb. 18.—There has been considerable excitement in the tea market lately. The uncertainty regarding the tariff changes depresses prices. A careful estimate places the imports of tea from New-York, during the past two days, at 30,000 packages, or 1,500,000 pounds. In addition to this 1,000,000 pounds were withdrawn from bonded warehouses here. About one million dollars have been paid in customs and inland duties since the beginning of the month.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—The following business changes will appear in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin's* reports to-morrow: C. W. Morss, hardware, of Boston; no statement of assets or liabilities; the latter are about forty-five thousand dollars. Messrs. Shepherd & Chester, lumber, of Boston; liabilities about seventy-eight thousand dollars, and the assets about thirty-one thousand dollars. Messrs. William Underwood & Co., pickles, of Boston; liabilities understood to be about seventy thousand dollars. Messrs. T. H. Pearce & Co., silk goods, of No. 84 Franklin street, Boston; no statement of assets or liabilities yet made. A. F. Graves, books, of Boston. The creditors have accepted fifty cents on the dollar in three, six, and nine months. It is estimated that the liabilities of S. R. Smith & Co., coal dealers, of New-Haven, Conn., are $200,000. They own a large amount of real estate in Connecticut, which they are unable to carry in the dull state of the coal trade. Judson Brothers, pork packers, of New-Haven, Conn., figure up their liabilities as $280,000, and appraise their assets at $309,564. Their affairs are in the hands of their Assignees. The *Bulletin's* list of failures throughout the country shows a decided diminution in both numbers and amounts of liabilities. The Wollaston iron foundry, Boston, (foundry at Wollaston,) has failed. The liabilities of the company are about $32,000, and the nominal assets about $40,000.

TWO WOMEN BURNED TO DEATH.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—A dispatch from Metamora, Ill., a German settlement, states that on Tuesday last Mrs. Eckstein and her granddaughter, Lillie Miller, were burned to death, as was alleged by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, and a Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death. But since the inquest Ferdinand, a son of Mrs. Eckstein, asserts that there was foul play, and that Franz Kimmel was concerned in the death of the women, and that money was the object of their murder.

OH O LEGISLATION.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 18.—In the Senate bills were passed to forbid the administration of anæsthetics by surgeons, physicians, and dentists, except in the presence of witnesses; to provide that only paid-up shares of railroad stock shall be entitled to vote at meetings, and to allow increase of capital stock of railroad companies on a majority vote.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

THE APPROACHING SESSION—TACTICS OF THE OPPOSITION—THE SUEZ SHARES—ENGLAND'S ARMY AND NAVY—A PROSPECTIVE ROYAL MARRIAGE—THE GOVERNORSHIP OF INDIA—MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1876.

There is the usual hush before the rise of the curtain. The West End is filling up with members of both houses, and with that promiscuous and nondescript fringe of hangers-on, who are, or profess to be, for mysterious reasons of their own, deeply interested in the course of Parliamentary business and bound to be on the spot to watch events. The Ministers are busy with Cabinet councils, the Ministerial chiefs are rushing about looking after new members and doubtful partisans, and getting the party into a good tone for the opening night. Nor is the Opposition idle. While the Duke of Richmond and Mr. Disraeli give court-dress banquets to their chief supporters, Earl Granville and the Marquis of Hartington have white-tie dinners on the other side, and their whips, too, are active in stirring up their ranks to opposition to the Government.

THE SUEZ SHARES.

It is understood that Mr. Gladstone is in a furious temper about the Egyptian business. He has not become so absorbed in theology as to be wholly indifferent to sublunary matters, and what is most obnoxious to his mind is reckless expenditure and an entangling foreign policy. He can hardly sit still when he hears it said that the purchase of the Suez Canal shares is a great stroke of genius, and what galls him worst of all is the remark, which seems instinctively to occur to every one, that whether the Suez policy is right or wrong, he would never have had the pluck to attempt it. His answer is, I believe, that when he was in office the shares of the canal were offered to him at a lower figure than that paid by the present Ministry, and that he refused to compromise the country by engaging in such speculations. The Exchange operations of the last week or two have certainly been very unfavorable for the Government. A good deal of the enthusiasm about the purchase in the first instance was due to those who had timely information, and had made, as they thought, good investments. It was then supposed that the Khédive had agreed to do whatever England ordered him to do, and the reported cessation of the war against Zanzibar seemed to confirm this delusion. It now turns out that this was all a fiction, that the war is going on steadily as before, and that the Khédive has practically snapped his fingers in Mr. Cave's face, and that he assumes himself to be in no way committed to any subordination to the English Government in consequence of the recent transaction. England has its shares to make the best of; he has his four millions down, and there is an end of the matter, except the payment of the interest, which, of course, he will try to pay if he can; and if he can't, how can he? This change in the aspect of affairs is simply due to the Khédive's discovery that now he has got so much cash in hand, there are other people than the English Government who will be happy to lend him more money if he wants it. Not only the French capitalists, but Englishmen who were left outside the late stock-jobbing operation are anxious to have a finger in the pie. Sir George Elliot, the eminent coal owner, who began life a miner and has since made a large fortune out of coal and submarine cables, has put his resources at the disposal of the Khédive on certain conditions; and the latter, feeling that all the world is opening its pockets to him, has become highly independent. All this has had a very bad effect on the Stock Exchange, and holders of Egyptian bonds and Suez Canal shares are by no means at ease. It is thought to be very hard that such a good *coup* should be so heavily discounted, and that the Government is bound to do all it can to keep up the prices of stock.

THE MINISTRY'S PERIL.

This is, of course, very damaging to the Ministry, but for all that I do not think they will suffer very much from any attacks, though there will be some sharp debating. The most dangerous prospect for the Government is on another side. It is clear that the Army estimates will have to be increased, for soldiers are no longer to be obtained on the old terms, the wage being small compared with the current market price of labor, and the sacrifice of personal freedom being more and more resented by the working classes. The Navy, too, will want large rates, and it is said that one of the dockyards has been squandering its money, and has had to be put on an allowance of doles. Moreover, the scandalous incompetency of the Admiralty will certainly be exposed.

THE QUEEN.

The Queen's proposal to open Parliament in person has been supposed to mean that she had something to ask, and the report has accordingly been revived of the marriage of the Princess Beatrice, the Prince Louis, of Battenberg, being named as the successful suitor. The Prince is one of the small brood of the Coburg set, and has been for a year or two hanging about the English Court. The Queen gave him a commission in the Navy, in order that he might go out in the *Serapis* with the Prince of Wales, and he is at present in India. That the marriage may come off is probable, but as yet the report seems to be premature. I am glad to say that the story of the Queen having put down curling at Balmoral had its origin in a misunderstanding arising from her Majesty's message. The Queen only thought that it might be possible to enjoy curling without so lavish an accompaniment of whisky, but did not mean that curling must be suppressed in order to promote temperance. At the same time, as curling has come to be indissolubly associated with an after-feast of salt beef and greens, and as this, in the logic, at least Scotch logic, of things, seems to require an accompaniment of whisky, I am afraid that the game and the liquor cannot very well be divorced.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF INDIA.

Lord Lytton is preparing for the historical position which he is now about to assume by having an outfit from Poole—he is a nice-looking young man—a half-length by Millais, and no end of *cartes de visite* from the Stereoscopic Company, who have also arranged, as per invoice—this is a big trade here nowadays—to advertise him widely in the shop-windows. Any one who wishes to understand modern English life should study the photograph shows and observe how fast actresses, bishops, Cabinet Ministers, and the last new murderer equally share public attention and admiration. Lord Lytton is also busy correcting proofs of his new poem, "King Poppy," and getting by heart "Griffin's Guide to Indian Life." Col. Burne, of the India Office, is to be sent out as his dry nurse. The old difficulty of governing India through a Governor General who is supposed to be independent, but whom the India Office at Westminster chooses to regard as a puppet whose strings it has a right to pull, has turned up again, and Lord Salisbury wants to make sure this time that he has a real doll to deal with, and not troublesome flesh and blood. A Baring is too big a man to be jerked by string, and so Lord Northbrook comes home.

THE NEW ECCLESIASTICAL COURT.

Lord Penzance has given his first judgment as Judge of the new Ecclesiastical Court. He has passed a sweeping condemnation on the use of lighted candles on the communion table; the administration of the communion to a limited party; the mixing of water with wine; the use of wafer bread; the westward position of the minister at the table, with his back to the people; the procession of acolytes with a cross; the wearing of the chasuble and alb, and the decoration of the church, with a Christ on a crucifix, and with plaster casts of the "Stations of the Cross," borrowed from the Roman Catholic Church. On the last point, as to the crucifix and the "stations," the Judge said he had no objection to the crucifix by itself without the figure of the Saviour, and some, perhaps, of the pictures of the stations might be allowable, though those which represented any mere Roman Catholic legends were clearly illegal. He grounded his decisions against the general introduction of pictures and images into churches on the principle that "if sculptured figures or pictures are once set up in our churches, and sustained by law, to which, whether from the natural tendencies and weaknesses of the human mind on this subject, or from the teachings of books, or the promptings of individuals, adoration or superstitious reverence should, contrary to expectation, come to be paid, an irreparable step toward idolatry may prove to have been taken; for the outward object once sanctioned, the inward devotion is beyond the reach of laws."

EUPION GAS COMPANY.

The trial of the Directors of the Eupion Gas Company in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice is creating much interest. They are accused of having got up an entirely fictitious company on the strength of imaginary capital. They made a sham agreement for the purchase of expired patents; borrowed £3,000 from one bank and passed it through another in rapid deposits, immediately withdrawn, to be again paid in, in order to obtain a Stock Exchange certificate of paid-up shares; sold shares which did not exist in the market in order to fleece brokers who, having bought, could not deliver them. This may seem a poor thing in Wall street, but this is such a slow, old-fashioned country the people here think it awfully clever.

THE LOSS OF THE DEUTSCHLAND.

The official report of Mr. Rothery, Inspector of the Board of Trade, on the loss of the Deutschland has just been issued. Mr. Rothery comes to the conclusion that the disaster is attributable, not to any error in the ship's compasses, but to her having got ahead of her reckoning, owing to the disregard by the master of the force and direction of the tide. It is laid down that the master ought, from the warnings he received, to have known that his ship was out of her position, and knowing this, it would have been his duty to put her about, and return slowly on his course. For not doing so he is pronounced to be greatly to blame, but admiration is expressed for the courage which he exhibited after the unfortunate vessel had taken ground, maintaining excellent discipline, taking every measure for the safety of those on board, and by encouraging them by his example. As to whether assistance was rendered as soon as possible, the Inspector holds that there are none, unless it be the crew of the unknown steamer, who can be charged with not having done all in their power to bring assistance to those unfortunate people. The full nature and extent of the disaster was not known, except to the people in the Kentish Knock light-ship, until the steam-tug took the survivors from the wreck, and the light-ship had no means of conveying correct information on the subject to the shore. It is stated that the charge against the smacksmen of looting the ship is wholly unfounded, every article taken from the ship having been deposited in the hands of the Receiver of Wreck in the usual way, and that the stories about the mutilation and plundering of the bodies are mere fiction. Mr. Rothery winds up his report by urging in the strongest manner that a proper communication should be established between the light-ship and the shore. Harwich is now provided with a life-boat, the gift of a lady.

J. H. F.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Williams College has voted to withdraw from the College Boating Association.

The anniversary of the birth of George Peabody was duly celebrated at Peabody, Mass., yesterday.

Samuel H. Hubbard, an actor of some note with the Clara Wildman New-York Comedy Company, died suddenly in Louisville yesterday.

John L. Locke committed suicide in Belfast, Me., by hanging, in his stable, yesterday morning. He was formerly and for many years a Methodist minister in Maine and Massachusetts.

Jesse Carpenter, the engineer of locomotive No. 111, who was badly scalded by the accident near the Rosas switch, on the Erie Railway, on Wednesday, died at Port Jervis about 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

Guilford White, a lawyer, of Boston, was yesterday arraigned in the Superior Court on an indictment charging him with receiving stolen bonds to the amount of $30,000, and was held for trial in $10,000 bail.

The steam-boat Billy Henderson, on Thursday night, collided with the John F. Talle, in the Mississippi River, and sank in a few moments. One of her deck hands is reported to be drowned. The Talle was uninjured.

The drug store and dwelling of Dr. J. M. Bates, South Canaan, Penn., were destroyed by fire a few days since, with the contents. Loss, $7,000; insured for $1,100 in the French Insurance Corporation and $2,000 in the Etna.

A fire in the round-house of the Lake Superior and Northern Pacific Railroad at Rice Point, near Duluth, destroyed one wing of the building and badly damaged four locomotives. The total loss is between $20,000 and $25,000.

The snow-blockade in Crawford Notch, on the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, has been cleared away after four days' hard work with a large force of men, and trains will to-day make their regular trips through the mountains.

PROHIBITION IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Feb. 18.—A deputation of the Council of the Dominion Prohibitory League waited on the Premier to-day and submitted the resolutions recently passed at the meeting at Montreal. The Premier said, of the right of Parliament to prohibit the importation of liquor into Canada there was no doubt. In regard to its manufacture the position of local Legislatures had to be considered. It was questionable whether any Legislature had the right to prohibit its manufacture. He did not think the recommendation of a plebiscite was a constitutional course. It might be possible, however, to take the sense of the people of the Dominion on prohibition at the next general election. He concluded by saying that he did not see his way clear to introduce any prohibitory measure at present. He regretted that the consumption of liquor was increasing, and judged from that that the people did not desire prohibition.

IMMIGRATION CONVENTION AT NEW-ORLEANS.

An Immigration Convention has been called to assemble in New-Orleans, Wednesday, March 1, embracing delegates from Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kansas, and Florida. The subjects to be considered are:

1. The best means of promoting immigration to the States of the Mississippi Valley.
2. The establishment at the port of New-Orleans of an Immigration Bureau and depot in the interests of the States included in the call.
3. The superior economy of the Mississippi River route for the immigrant to the interior States.
4. The legislation needed by the different States in aid of the enterprise.

A WELL EXPLODES.

The Rochester *Express* says: "A very remarkable explosion occurred Tuesday morning at the house of Walter Cook, about one mile from West Bergen, on the Lower Line road. Underneath the back kitchen in the house is a well, and when the servant girl arose in the morning, she went in there to get a pail of water. Immediately after she opened the door a terrible explosion ensued, the house being torn almost to pieces. The windows and doors were blown out, and the lath and plaster were torn off. The amount of damage was $1,000. It is supposed that the gas which exploded was from the old well under the back kitchen, which is about seventy-five feet deep. The girl and a boy were considerably stunned by the shock, but no one else was injured."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 18.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to whether any executive offices, acts, or duties have been performed since the 1st of March, 1869, at a distance from the seat of Government, and for how long a period at any one time, and in what part of the United States; also, whether any public necessity existed therefor. Objection being made to its present consideration, the resolution was laid over for one day.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. ROBBINS, of North Carolina, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to whether, since the 20th of March, 1868, any Army officers have accepted and held any appointment in the diplomatic or consular service, and were still borne on the Army list, and whether any Army officer, having held such an appointment, now holds his rank in the Army and draws the pay therefor, and if so by what authority. The resolution was laid over for one day.

A NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

Mr. CASSON, of Indiana, offered a resolution declaring the 22d of the present month (George Washington's birthday) a national holiday. Adopted.

THE JUDICIARY BILL TAKEN UP.

The House then, as a special order, took up the consideration of the bill to reorganize the Judiciary of the United States.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, made an argument in support of an amendment to the bill, which proposes, instead of having a Court of Appeals at Louisville, to have it sitting successively at Louisville, Cincinnati, and Cleveland.

Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, closed the discussion with a speech in favor of the bill. He appealed to the members not to endanger the passage of the bill by the rivalries of localities. Personally he had nothing to do with the fixing of the places where courts were to be held. That question had been determined with almost entire unanimity by the committee, and the decision had met the approbation of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, submitted the following points of the bill: First, the bill will relieve the Supreme Court so that it can speedily decide all cases which may come to it. Second, a new Court of Appeals is provided for each circuit to finally dispose of cases involving less than $10,000. This court will be more convenient to the Bar and suitors than the Supreme Court. Third, the Court of Appeals will have jurisdiction to reverse judgments in criminal cases. There is now no provision for review. Fourth, the bill requires a Circuit Court to be held at every place where a district court is held. This will add to the convenience of Bar and suitors. Fifth, the expenses are reduced by giving the same jury to the Circuit and District Courts, unless when the business requires two. Sixth, expenses will be reduced by reducing the number of jurors, the distance of travel of jurors, and witnesses. Seventh, the bill provides for making new parties to writs of error in the Supreme Court without requiring a revivor in the court below. These are all improvements and advantages on the law.

Mr. CULBERTSON, of Texas, made an argument against the whole bill.

On motion of Mr. KNOTT the tenth section was amended by inserting the words "except in capital cases," so as to provide that writs of error shall not operate in criminal cases as a stay of proceedings except in capital cases.

The amendment of Mr. Payne, of Ohio, to strike out the word "Louisville," and insert the words "Louisville, Cincinnati, and Cleveland, successively," was negatived. The amendment of Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, to substitute "Cincinnati" for "Louisville" was agreed to.

The amendment offered by Mr. Reagan, of Texas, to strike out the eighteenth section, which allows expenses of District Judges while attending Courts of Appeals at places other than their own residence, was negatived—yeas 120, nays 126.

The amendment offered by Mr. Hooper, of Mississippi, to add a provision that the senior Judge in the Court of Appeals shall not preside in any case decided by him as such District Judge, was agreed to.

The amendment offered by Mr. Conger, of Michigan, that appeals from the Eastern and Western Districts of Michigan shall be taken to the court at Chicago, was agreed to.

Pending a vote on ordering the bill to its third reading, the House, at 4:40 o'clock, adjourned. The session for to-morrow is to be for general debate only.

THE STATE ASSESSORS' REPORT.

LETTER V.

To Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor, &c.:

The Report objects to a statement by the special committee that the adoption of the last apportionment (1875) "would give additional color to the allegation for which the apportionment made in 1874 furnished the ground, that the representation of a county in the Board of State Assessors resulted in a material advantage to that county in the apportionment of the State tax." I am dealing with officials and not with persons, and official figures must be the justification for this suggestion. Here they are: The assessment upon real estate in Cayuga County in 1853 was $17,681,138, gold value, and for 1874 was fixed, upon the recommendation of the State Assessors, for the same class of property in 1875 at $16,184,374, currency value. The population of Cayuga County in 1855 was 53,571, and in 1875 was 61,213; in both years by the State census. But it is said that farm lands, and especially wheat lands, have declined in value, and that property in cities and villages only has increased. Granted—and then Auburn, in Cayuga County, had a population of 9,476 in 1855 and 18,359 in 1875. During that time a railroad has been built through the county and many residences erected outside of Auburn, which, if they had a place in the city, would be called "palatial." The assessed valuation in the county upon real estate has been very largely increased within the past two years, it is true, but that is only for local purposes, and is not permitted to affect its share of the State tax upon real estate.

AN INCONSEQUENTIAL STATEMENT.

The Report goes on to say, "Cayuga is an old county, in the heart of the State, with an industrious, intelligent, and frugal population, and yet," what do you think? Why, notwithstanding these indisputable facts, "a citizen of New-York, recently deceased, left a fortune estimated at not less than $50,000,000!" Well, were there any sanative properties in the age of Cayuga County, or in the character of its population, that ought to have preserved the life of this "citizen of New-York!" Or, is it to be understood that the inhabitants of Cayuga County are so "industrious, intelligent, and frugal," and have such a monopoly of these qualities, that the wonder is that any man out of that county could acquire and hold a fortune "estimated at $50,000,000?" I am doubtless obtuse, but I will at least be candid, and say that the logic of this statement in the report passes my comprehension.

But next we are told that "this (sum of $50,000,000) would give to each man, woman, and child, and prisoners included in the Auburn Prison, over eight hundred dollars, and to each family of five persons in the county $4,000." This statement, unless it came as it does from State officials, bearing the imprint of the State upon its title page, paid for by State funds—more than one-half levied upon this City—I should dismiss as unmitigated trash. But it must have a meaning, and it may be this—that, in the opinion of the State Assessors, the "industrious, intelligent, and frugal population" of Cayuga County ought to have a share of this large fortune, and if they can't get it otherwise, they will secure a portion at least, by imposing a part of the State tax belonging to Cayuga County upon the city which harbored so much wealth.

I count among my dearest friends some of the good people of Cayuga County, and I know of gentlemen there whose property, if divided among thousands of the poorest of the population of this city, would raise them from penury to what they would deem affluence. But is such a declaration argument? Is it even forcible statement? But I will abandon any attempt to compete in that style of composition.

The Report says that what it affirms of Cayuga County is true of Seneca County. The assessed value of real estate in Seneca County in 1853, was $9,701,274, and in 1874, as fixed by the State Assessors, was $9,016,578. The population of the county in 1855, was 25,358, and in 1875, was 27,299, including 25 in asylums, according to the official census, and not 950, as the report states. The report refers briefly to this county, and I will not enlarge.

Kings County differs from the two counties named, in that its valuations have increased very largely in twenty years, but not in so large a proportion, compared with the increase of its population, as New-York City has. This increase, however, has obtained recognition and reduction denied to the City of New-York. Still, I do not think that Kings County has been reduced as much as would have been right.

MIXED.

Under the heading "Deducting personal property from debts," are several paragraphs in the report repeating that form of statement. But for the repetition I should have permitted it to pass without notice as a probable slip of the pen. I can understand the process allowed, and even required, by the present laws of deducting debts from personal property. But to deduct personal property from debts is a novel proceeding, which I do not think has occurred to the mind of any one but the State Assessors.

ESCAPING TAXATION BY REMOVAL.

The report refers to a statement made to the Committee of Ways and Means of the Assembly in 1874 by the writer, when he said: "The effect of the present laws for assessing personal property is disastrous to the owners of real estate, inasmuch as many of our best citizens remove to the States already enumerated to avoid the operation of our Tax laws"—the enumerated States being Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Connecticut. Quite elaborate tables are given in the report to prove—if they prove anything—that the removal of taxpayers from this State to those named has not reduced the valuation of property in those States. I did not suppose that anybody imagined that such removal would produce any ill effects in the State to which the parties removed. The object of the report, probably, is to throw discredit upon the statement made to the committee. Now, it has happened to come to my knowledge within two or three weeks that three persons have very recently removed from this State to escape from taxes upon personal property which they have heretofore paid. Two of them went to New-Jersey and one to Connecticut. The effects of such removal are: 1. To cut off from the City and State the tax upon personal property theretofore paid. 2. To deprive real estate of an occupant, and so increase the present depression. 3. To diminish the general trade of the City by such removal of a consumer, impairing the ability of the grocer, butcher, baker, and other tradesmen to pay their rents, and thereby damaging the interests of real estate.

When thousands of people, as thousands have, remove from the State for the reason given, with the results stated, New-York City real estate must suffer; yet it needs no Solon to prove that the States they remove to are benefited in the same proportion that New-York suffers. It is a sufficient motive for removal, if by such removal a large assessment for personal property is avoided and a small assessment incurred at a lower rate of taxation. Can the Tax Commissioners, the State Assessors, or the Legislature prevent such removals, and so hold the personal assessments?

PENNSYLVANIA

It has been stated by a very able Commission on the Revision of the Tax Laws of Massachusetts that if New-York should exempt personal property from taxation Massachusetts would be compelled to modify her laws to meet that condition. They were wise men. Pennsylvania has a long line of contact with New-York; Massachusetts has a very short one. Pennsylvania has for several years exempted personal property (with an inconsiderable exception) from local taxation, and yet New-York has been too stolid to meet that changed condition by corresponding action. I have before me an official statement of the amount of "personal property in the city of Philadelphia subject to taxation for city purposes" in 1875, and it amounts to just $9,454,872. It includes horses and carriages, furniture, and gold and silver watches. That is all the personal property the municipality taxes. "Well and truly" do our State Assessors say in their report, "Is there any city in the land where the owners of real estate are more prosperous than in Philadelphia, if the number of houses built there every year is the evidence of prosperity?" I think they have fairly clinched my argument that a modified exemption of certain personal property would benefit the owners of real estate. Yet I do not think they meant to to do it.

The Report further says that "the assessments upon moneys and credits in Philadelphia in 1874 were $38,000,000." This is a half truth, to which I add that the city does not tax such moneys and credits." They are taxed directly by the State at three mills on the dollar, or three-tenths of one per cent. Thus the holder of a mortgage in New-York City in 1875 for $100,000 would have been liable to pay $2,940 tax, while in Philadelphia he would have been liable to pay $300, a difference of $2,640, enough to support a family very nicely in Philadelphia. Can New-York real estate stand such competition?

FIVE COUNTIES IN NEW-JERSEY.

New-York City has for some years had a blister on its side, which has drawn from it vital force and energy, checked its growth in population, impaired the value of its real estate, and reduced the volume of its assessments upon personal property. It has been known as the "Five Counties act" in New-Jersey. By this act the five counties in New-Jersey nearest to the City of New-York were allowed special privileges in certain exemptions of personal property. The result has been that population and property have increased more rapidly in those five counties in New-Jersey than in any like area in the State of New-York. It is true that the new Constitution of New-Jersey will by its terms compel the repeal of the privileges of the "Five Counties," or the extension of the same to all the counties. Which course will be taken is not yet decided, but it is very clear that it is the interest of this State that New-Jersey should hold all personal property as liable to taxation.

The report states that this sum of $38,000,000 assessed in Philadelphia "amounts to nearly one-half of the total assessments of persons in the City of New-York." This is not said "well and truly," the fact being that the assessments of resident individuals in this City for personal property, being the amount upon which a tax was levied, were in 1874 $131,843,300, of which sum $38,000,000 is a good deal less than one-half. This assessment of $38,000,000 is small for a city with an estimated population of 800,000, as compared with that of a city of 1,000,000 population, especially when the rate of taxation in the former city is only about one-tenth of the rate in the latter. It clashes with the theory of the State Assessors that if rates of taxation were reduced people would be not only willing, but even anxious, to pay taxes. Yet their theory is undoubtedly true, to the extent that people more willingly pay a small than a large tax.

The truth is that the tax system of Pennsylvania, adopted within the past ten years, is fifty years in advance of the method prevailing in this State.

Of Massachusetts, to which the report briefly refers, so much cannot be said, but her system, although bad in principle, is effective in results. That of New-York has neither the beneficial liberality of Pennsylvania nor the efficiency of Massachusetts laws, but is a wretched apology and sham, inefficient, unequal, oppressive, and injurious.

GEO. H. ANDREWS.

THE LATEST FOREIGN TRAGEDY.

A diabolical case of murder, says the Paris correspondent of the London *Echo*, has just come before the Assizes of the Landes, in France. Bernard Castay lived in the Commune of Miramont-Sensacq. He was a middle-aged man, and by dint of hard work and economy had amassed a little capital, which he employed in money-lending. Among his debtors was a man named Duluc, of low, dissipated habits, whose wife was generally reported to be the mistress of Bernard Castay. One day the money-lender disappeared from his home, and, after a long search, his body was found at the bottom of a gulf known in the country as the Trou-aux-Fées. From the wounds on his head and body it was clear that he had been murdered, and the absence of the money and valuable papers he always bore in his pocket indicated that theft must have been the object of the crime. The Police set to work, and in a short time discovered that M. Castay had been invited on the eve of his disappearance to dine with Duluc, and that on the following day one Lacaze, a notoriously bad character, was seen to leave Duluc's house in a haggard and suspicious state. Duluc, his wife, and Lacaze were forthwith arrested. At first they all professed their innocence, but finding that convincing proof of their guilt was being gathered, they confessed, each one, however, throwing the responsibility of the crime on the shoulders of the other two. The evidence brought forward on the trial showed that Duluc and Lacaze had long resolved to murder and rob M. Castay, and that Duluc's wife approved of the design. A pistol was bought and loaded to the muzzle, *en attendant* the execution of the crime. Duluc invited M. Castay to come and dine with him and talk over money matters; the money-lender accepted the invitation. Before he arrived at Duluc's house, Lacaze entered, and having drunk several glasses of brandy, hid himself in the hayloft, armed with a bar of iron. M. Castay dined with Duluc and his wife, and either drank too much or was drugged, for he fell asleep on the table. Duluc then got the pistol and fired it point blank into the sleeping money-lender's face; but as it had been charged with small shot only, Castay was not killed on the spot. He jumped up and rushed to the door to raise an alarm, when he was met by Lacaze, who smashed in his skull with the iron bar. The murderers next stuffed up his mouth with quicklime, and dragged him into a cupboard, where he died in a few minutes. They then ransacked his pockets of about twenty pounds, which were divided. On the night following Lacaze brought a cart to Duluc's house. The body of the murdered man, hidden in a sack, was placed in it, and the two men drove off to the forest. On arriving there the murderers had to carry the remains of their victim for some distance before they reached the Trou-aux-Fées, which lies buried amid trees and bushes. They then pitched the body into the woodland gulf and returned home. Lacaze was condemned to death, but extenuating circumstances being found with regard to Duluc and his wife—why to the former is a puzzle—they got off with hard labor, the man for life, and the woman for ten years."

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of the 18th inst. says: "The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the past week was 21,375 tons, against 9,068 tons for the corresponding week of last year; increase, 12,117 tons. The quantity for the year so far is 470,490 tons, against 410,278 tons for the same period of last year; increase, 60,212 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 138,075 tons; bituminous, 48,252 tons; total, 186,327 tons; against 132,290 tons anthracite and 40,868 tons bituminous—total, 173,158 tons—for the corresponding period of last year. Increase of anthracite, 5,785 tons; increase of bituminous, 7,384 tons; total increase, 13,169 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the year was: Anthracite, 2,035,665 tons; bituminous, 309,880 tons; total, 2,345,545 tons; against 1,495,690 tons anthracite and 255,222 tons bituminous—total, 1,750,822 tons—for the corresponding period of last year; increase of anthracite, 540,065 tons; increase of bituminous, 54,658 tons; total increase, 594,723 tons."

A JOHN BROWN RELIC.

A few days ago there was deposited in the Virginia State Library, by Capt. William English, a relic of the John Brown raid on Harper's Ferry. It is one of the pikes with which the leader of the invasion wished to arm the slaves for their attack upon the white people of the State. This pike bears upon one side of the blade the legend, "John Brown, October 16th, 1859;" on the other, "Col. R. E. Lee, Harper's Ferry;" on the handle, "Presented by Capt. William English, Ensign of the Montgomery Guards, Company C, First Virginia Infantry."

AN OLD-TIME RECEIPT.

The Titusville (Penn.) *Herald* has received from a correspondent a copy of the following receipt, from the original in the Commissioner's office at Tionesta: "Received, the 16th of November, 1756, seven shillings nine pence for expences on going express to the Governor with letters concerning the enemy, Indians. I say received [illegible]—David [illegible]sberger."

LAW REPORTS.

THE SIX MILLION SUIT.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN H. KEYSER, JOHN KENNARD, AND GEORGE S. MILLER—ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT TO WEDNESDAY NEXT.

The trial of the $6,000,000 suit against Tweed was resumed before Judge Westbrook yesterday. The proceedings began with a discussion as to what date the Court should adjourn to. It was finally decided to adjourn, at the close of the day, to Wednesday next. The cross-examination of John H. Keyser was then continued. The witness said he had been compelled to lay out his own money for a long time, and to carry heavy loans; he had had great trouble in getting his payments; witness would not go through the same trouble again for thirty-three and one-third per cent.; witness thinks that, including interest, he did not get more than a fair price; witness considered money paid him by Watson and Woodward to be advances on the faith of his bills before payment; the City and County still owe witness nearly three hundred thousand dollars; witness has made many efforts to get the same; after the Ring was broken, witness asked that his work be examined and his claim adjusted; Controller Green sent experts to examine witness' work; witness thinks that on a fair adjustment from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and eighty thousand dollars will be found due to him; witness made an assignment of his property to Jackson S. Schultz. This assignment was then read. It purported to transfer to Mr. Schultz witness' claims against the City, and also the following list of claims of the witness against the following persons: John Fox, $1,661 38; R. B. Connolly, $9,909 55; J. T. Connolly, $2,510 54; R. C. Hutchings, $1,082 66; Andrew Bleakly, $915 08; E. A. Woodward, $19,-$28 44; James Hayes, $468 88; William M. Tweed, $41,177 77; William E. King, $32,000; Andrew J. Garvey, $425; Terence Farley, $2,440 85; William M. Edelsten, $161 45; George W. McLean, $113 61. These claims were prosecuted by Mr. Schultz, continued the witness; $69,000 was collected and was returned to witness, excepting five per cent. for counsel fees; witness then gave back to Schultz mortgages on witness' property to protect Mr. Schultz from any liability. Mr. Carter then asked the witness whether he had been approached by the defense. He said that Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, who was his wife's attorney, had called on him and said he would protect him from civil suits. Mr. Carter then asked as to how much money Mr. Shearman asked for his services. This line of inquiry was objected to by Mr. David Dudley Field, who said that Mr. Shearman had not been a partner of his, but of his son, and further, that whatever communications took place between him and the witness were confidential, the two having been in the relation of attorney and client. The evidence was excluded by Judge Westbrook. Witness, continuing, said he had loaned $25,000, which he understood was to go to Albany; the claims before read were for work done in the houses of these various persons; witness tried to get paid but was not able to do so; witness had let these people run so much in his debt for work done, because he was in their power, not being able to get his just bills paid except through some of them; Ingersoll paid back about $20,000 of the $25,000 which witness loaned for Albany purposes.

John Kennard was then called and sworn as a witness. He testified to having been a member of the firm of J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hays, which furnished stationery to the City and County; witness knew Tweed, Connolly, Woodward, Watson, Ingersoll, and the rest; witness had had some conversation with Woodward with regard to the making up of his bills; Woodward informed witness that it would be necessary for him to make up "additional bills;" witness refused to do so; witness gave his bills to Henry Smith in duplicate; by "additional bills," the witness meant bills with percentages added; about three months after handing the bills to Smith, witness came up to the Court-house and was paid the exact amount of his bills only; warrants were presented to and signed by witness, who did not see their faces, but only their backs; witness did not know the amounts for which the warrants were drawn; the eight warrants shown witness are identified as having been signed by him; witness received in all about sixty-four thousand and some hundred dollars. On his cross-examination witness said that he did not know the papers indorsed by him were warrants, but firmly believed them to be such; witness was not a fool and knew that there were swindling the county; witness, however, had nothing to do with the county; witness received only what was due him; witness' duplicate bills handed to Mr. Smith bore no dates. On his redirect examination, the witness said he never proved his bills before the Board of Audit; the prices charged were the same as charged to all others. "Prices pretty well up?" said Mr. Carter, inquiringly. "Well," replied the witness, "everything was pretty well up in those days." [Laughter.] This witness and the preceding one were ordered to produce their books of account.

George S. Miller, the carpenter and builder, was then sworn. He testified that he began doing work for the City and County about 1864 or 1865; witness knew Tweed, Woodward, Ingersoll, and Watson; knew Connolly by sight; witness got his orders from Woodward and Ingersoll; witness knew of the passage of the Board of Audit act providing for the payment of claims in arrears; Woodward told witness to raise his bills 65 per cent. and witness did so; witness handed his bills to Woodward or Ingersoll. The warrants made out on witness' bills were here shown him and identified. They amounted in all to $777,240 88. Of this amount witness received 35 per cent., without any interest; witness was called upon to furnish money to be sent to Albany; Ingersoll provided witness with the money, which witness afterward repaid; witness does not know whether the amount went into his bills. On cross-examination, witness admitted having absented himself from the City, and having gone to Cuba; witness went thither in December, 1873, and came back in the following April; witness was indicted here; witness' father made an arrangement whereby his bail was so fixed as to enable him to return; witness never made any arrangement for keeping clear of prosecution; witness was never tried on the indictments, but has been sued in civil actions; witness destroyed his books in 1871.

At this point the taking of testimony was concluded for the day and the court adjourned.

SUIT AGAINST A CORPORATION TREASURER.

The action brought by Homer Cook, the Assignee in Bankruptcy of the State Insurance Company, of Chicago, against George C. Smith, formerly Treasurer of the company, in which an order of arrest was granted, the defendant's bail being fixed at $200,000, came up before Judge Pratt, in the Special Term, Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, on a motion made on behalf of the defendant to vacate the order of arrest. The plaintiff was represented by Messrs. Lowe and Morgan, and Messrs. Reynolds and Stearns appeared for the defendant. The counsel for the plaintiff announced that they were not ready to proceed. Mr. Aaron J. Vanderpool, who appeared as senior counsel on behalf of the defendant, said that his client had been grossly outraged and his character injured by being confined in prison on a groundless charge, and under excessive bail. He desired to move for a reduction of the bail. On the hearing of the motion it appeared from the argument of counsel that the defendant was charged with having received certain moneys while acting as Treasurer of the State Insurance Company, from the sale of bonds belonging to the said company, and with having deposited such moneys in the National Loan and Trust Company of Chicago, of which he was President, to the credit of the State Insurance Company. Plaintiff's counsel admitted that there was no claim that the defendant had individually used the money, but contended that he was liable for the amount deposited by him in the Trust Company. On behalf of the defendant, Mr. Vanderpool urged that his client had only complied with the instructions of the Board of Directors of the State Insurance Company in depositing the moneys with the trust company, that he had acted with their knowledge and approval; that he had never drawn any of the money, and that, although the trust company had failed, he was not individually responsible for the money so deposited. It further appeared that the affidavit on which the order of arrest was granted was made by John S. Cooper, an attorney for the plaintiff in Chicago. Judge Pratt, after a few minutes' deliberation, reduced the defendant's bail from $200,000 to $100,000, and announced that he would hear the motion to vacate the order of arrest on Thursday next at 10 o'clock.

THE DANCER COUPON ROBBERY.

The trial of Michael and Annie O'Farrell, charged with receiving gold coupons, a portion of $21,642 said to have been stolen by Mary Logan, sister of Mrs. O'Farrell, now deceased, who was a servant in the employ of Mr. and Mrs. Mathias Dancer, No. 59 West Eleventh street, was resumed before Recorder Hackett yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. Mrs. Anna S. Dancer, of No. 59 West Eleventh street, testified that Mary Logan, sister to Mrs. O'Farrell, entered her service on April 28, and fell ill of typhoid fever, on May 23. This girl died shortly after in St. Luke's Hospital, and her trunk, which she had left unpacked, owing to her illness, was sent to the house of Mrs. O'Farrell, of Fiftieth street and Ninth avenue; after the girl's death witness discovered that coupons valued at $21,642 had been stolen from the closet in which she had placed them. The cook subsequently found $2,000 of the missing coupons hidden in the coal cellar in a bag made out of a piece of Mary Logan's dress. A few days afterward Mrs. O'Farrell called for her dead sister's clothing, and witness told her about the missing coupons. Mrs. Dancer identified the coupons recovered by Sergt. Murray, of the Fifteenth Precinct, as well as the three discovered secreted in O'Farrell's apartments, a portion of those stolen from her closet. Mrs. Dancer identified the $1,000 United States bonds from which the coupons had been detached as her property.

After the taking of [illegible] on both sides summed up, after which the Recorder charged the jury, who then retired. After an absence of twenty minutes they returned with a verdict, finding Michael O'Farrell guilty, and his wife Annie not guilty. Recorder Hackett sentenced O'Farrell to five years in State Prison.

COURT NOTES.

The trial of Admiralty cases will be continued in the United States District Court during the coming March, and jury cases taken up at the April term.

In obedience to the request of Commissioners Porter, Varian, and Dodge, Controller Green has released for a year, at a rent of $1,800, the present quarters of the Jefferson Market Police Court, corner of Washington place and Greene street.

The examination of Charles Schultz, the alleged German forger, whose extradition is demanded by the German Consul, was concluded yesterday before United States Commissioner White. Argument in the case will be had on Friday, the 25th inst.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Michael J. Fay, charged with pasting a bill of the Theatre Comique on a bill-board of the Olympic Theatre, at Third avenue and Thirty-seventh street, on Oct. 10, pleaded guilty, and was fined $10 by Recorder Hackett.

The complaint in the case of Patrick L. Kenny against the New-York Elevated Railway Company was dismissed by Judge Van Brunt, in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The plaintiff sued for damages for injuries received by being struck while on an awning by one of the defendant's cars.

The answer of the Attorney General of the State in the suit of Charles Devlin, the bondsman of Tweed, against the City, County, and State authorities, has been sent to Albany to be signed by Attorney General Fairchild. Its terms are the same as those in the Corporation Counsel's answer, given in THE TIMES on Thursday.

In the lottery suit of Adam Roediger against Zachariah A. Simmons and others, on trial for the past three weeks before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a jury in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas, the counsel summed up yesterday, no defense having been put in. The jury were ordered to bring in a sealed verdict on Monday morning.

John White, a 'longshoreman, one of the eight men indicted for participating in a dog-fight at the liquor saloon of John Gullary, No. 73 Montgomery street, on Jan. 13, was brought up for sentence in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Recorder Hackett sent White to spend thirty days in the company of his associates in the Penitentiary.

Samuel Rubell and Patrick Tuomey were arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of fighting on Broadway. Rubell stated that he was selling collar-studs on Broadway, near Ann street, when Tuomey came up to him and called him "Rubenstein," and then kicked his box of collar-studs on to the sidewalk. Tuomey admitted this, but said he was drunk, and that he thought Rubell looked like Rubenstein. Rubell was discharged, and Tuomey was committed for five days.

Application was made to Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, by John C. Smith, the Receiver of the New-York Merchants' Exchange News Association, for leave to sell the good will of the concern to the Maritime Association of the Port of New-York for $10,000. The liabilities of the News Association are stated to be $6,000, while their assets, outside of the good will, are said to be only about two hundred and fifty dollars. The application was sent to a Referee to take the proofs.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents obtained an injunction in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, against William A. Darling and others, preventing them from giving theatrical performances at the Twenty-third Street Opera-house until they have paid the license fee required by law. The same society obtained a continuance of their injunction against Charles D. Davis, proprietor of the Central Garden in East Forty-second street, restraining the giving of theatrical representations at that place.

Yesterday, while Officer William B. Deeves, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was arresting a man charged with having assaulted a woman and stolen her shawl, he was attacked by two women named Ann O'Donnell and Annie E. O'Donnell, the mother and sister of the prisoner. The officer states that one of the women held his club while the other struck him, and that with the assistance of some other persons the prisoner escaped. On being arraigned at the Fifty-seventh Police Court yesterday they were held in $300 to answer.

In the suit of Isaac Alexander against ex-Judge Joseph Koch, and City Marshal Levy Lipman, on trial for the past two days before Judge Van Hoesen, in Part III. of the Court of Common Pleas, a rather odd conclusion was arrived at yesterday. The complaint was first dismissed as to Koch, and the plaintiff's counsel then endeavored to have judgment by default entered against the other defendant, he not having appeared in the action. Samuel Hirsch offered himself, however, as an *amicus curiæ*, and being accepted as such, the case was proceeded with, and judgment ordered for the defendant.

On Tuesday last Abraham Berheim, of No. 224 Fifth avenue, missed a quantity of valuable jewelry. Having been informed that Gilbert Green, a domestic formerly in his employ, had been seen on the premises previous to the disappearance of the goods, his suspicions prompted him to cause Green's arrest by Officer Grassick, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. The latter, upon searching the prisoner at the station-house, found upon his person pawn-tickets for the missing jewelry. Upon being arraigned before Justice Morgan at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, the prisoner denied the theft, and said that he had received the ticket from an unknown man whom he met on Sixth avenue. He was committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Orders Granted.—Matter of Spofford; matter of Phelan; matter of Spofford; matter of Campbell; Felkampf vs. Goodchild; Henning vs. Chapman; Sharp vs. Sharp; Gentle vs. Gee.

Granted.—Bliesenick vs. Bliesenick; matter of Strong et al.; Williams vs. Edgerton et al.; Gront vs. Cooper; Barmore vs. Eldridge; matter of the Protestant Episcopal Public School; Jones vs. Doody, Nos. 8, 9, and 10; Graham vs. Good; Morrison vs. Ramsey; Bach vs. Bach; matter of Bearup, &c.; Gallagher vs. Bird.

Maskell vs. Krause.—Order to show cause granted.

Dale Manufacturing Company vs. Watson.—It does not appear that the defendant has appeared in the action.

Gardiner vs. The Mayor, &c.—The only paper which has been handed in is the affidavit on the part of the plaintiff in opposition to the motion.

Cutting vs. Stevens et al.—Three cases.—The argument which is set up in the defendant's answer not having been carried out constitutes no answer to this motion. It seems to me to be a case in which a Receiver should be appointed, and the motion for that purpose is therefore granted.

Zecher vs. Tiernan.—I desire to hear counsel.

Steinbach vs. Relief Fire Insurance Company.—I will grant this motion so far as to require a decision in writing to be filed.

By Judge Donohue.

Matter of Inglis.—Affidavit of service of notice before Referee is not sworn to.

Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Frank.—Judgment granted.

Auffmordt vs. Goldstein.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

By Judge Barrett.

Jones vs. Doody.—Nos. 5, 6, and 7.—Motions granted and Receiver appointed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Robinson, &c., vs. Savage et al.—Findings signed. Allowance of $100.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Memorandum for Counsel.—Barnum vs. Fellows; Connor, Jr., vs. New-Jersey and New-York Railway Company et al.

Macan et al. vs. Carey.—Order sustaining demurrer.

Lemp vs. Huebsch.—Let a judgment be drawn simply that partnership be dissolved, and that a Receiver be appointed of partnership assets, and that plaintiff be such Receiver.

Order Settling Case on Appeal.—Clark vs. Brown et al.; Clark vs. Brown, reference ordered; Madison Avenue Baptist Church vs. Baptist Church in Oliver street.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Hennessey vs. Wheeler.—Findings settled.

Steinert vs. Diehl et al.—Order settled.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The following arguments were heard in the Court of Appeals Friday: No. 210, John Lutz et al., respondents, vs. Martin Briggs et al., Commissioners, &c., appellants; argued by J. B. Perkins, of counsel for appellants, and by J. C. Cochrane, for respondents. No. 211, William Evans, appellant, vs. The United States Life Co., respondent; argued by F. G. Salmour, of counsel for appellant, and by E. F. Van Winkle, for respondents. No. 214, William J. Dounce, respondent, vs. Benjamin F. Dow et al., appellants; argued by J. B. Adams, of counsel for appellants, and by J. R. Ward, for respondents. The Court then adjourned.

Following is the day calendar for Monday, Feb. 21: Nos. 216, 226, 231, 232, 233, 236, 237 and 242.

WILLIAMSON'S FORGERIES.

Charles Perrin, alias Charles J. Williamson, alias Charles C. Farnham, against whom over forty indictments have been found as one of the Pettus-Gleason gang of bond forgers, was arraigned for examination at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Justice Bixby, on the charge of endeavoring to obtain from Rollins Brothers & Co., bankers, at the [illegible] $5,000 on forged bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad Company. Through his counsel, Mr. James Oliver, Perrin waived an examination, and was held in default of $5,000 bail for trial at the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Burke, who is connected with the firm of Rollins Brothers & Co., said that Perrin applied to him for the loan; that he led Perrin to believe that he would accede to his request, but went to Mr. Isaac E. Gates, of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the successors of the California and Oregon Railroad Company, and ascertained that the bonds were forged; that he then called upon Perrin at his hotel, and found him intoxicated; that Perrin became confidential, and admitted to him that the bonds were forged, but told him that, if his firm could advance him the loan on the forged bonds, he would go to Philadelphia and get genuine bonds to replace them.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED AND CASES ARGUED YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims the following judgments have been rendered during the week: Case No. 1,098, for the loss of the Hector, outfits, &c., destroyed by the Shenandoah April 1, 1865, William J. Roth, $1,960; Benjamin S. Roth, $1,125; Samuel C. Gilbert, Executor, $1,960; Samuel R. Morgan, $980; William R. Robeson, $500; Leonard A. Plummier, $850; Thomas A. Norton, $1,250. Case No. 1,150, Amos A. Chase, for loss of personal effects, &c., on same vessel, $2,739; for catch of the ship Hector, $17,004 50, to be distributed among the persons entitled thereto. Case No. 1,094, Daniel L. Tinkham, for loss of personal effects and wages by destruction of the Altahama by the Alabama Sept. 13, 1862, $219 50. Case No. 1,102, for loss of the Rienzi, outfits, &c., destroyed by the Florida, July 8, 1863, Gideon Bowley, $3,187 50; Joshua A. Bowley, $3,187 50; Gideon Bowley et al., Administrators, $1,062 50; David E. Butterfield, $1,062 50; and for catch, $987 50. Case No. 110, George Chamberlain, $888, and case No. 1,105, James Gifford, Administrator, $1,306, for loss of personal effects, &c., on same. Cases Nos. 1,149 and 1,154, for loss of the Ocmulgee, outfits, &c., destroyed by the Alabama, Sept. 5, 1862, Samuel Osborn, Jr., $5,440; William H. Munroe, $5,440; Henry A. Coffin, Trustee, $1,360; Louisa P. Worth, Administratrix, $1,360, Joseph V. Kelly, $680; W. P. Chadwick, $680; William Bradley, $680; William Jernigan, $1,360; Frederick Warren, $2,720; Ann Eliza Gannett, $2,720; and catch, $16,812 25. Case No. 583, T. B. Luce, Administratrix, personal effects, &c., on same vessel, $646. Case No. 332, Henry Bradley, Administrator, for same, $1,430. Case No. 1,373, Samuel Turner, for same, $446 85. Case No. 693, Jonas Strauss et al., for loss of merchandise on the Commonwealth and Tycoon, $19,470 50. Case No. 699, Abraham Scholle et al., for loss of merchandise on the Crown Point and other vessels, $14,245 26. Case No. 546, H. W. Look, for loss of personal effects, &c., on the Brunswick, $250. Case No. 547, Andrew Jackson, for same, $1,135. Case No. 548, Alden Potter, for same, $2,330. Case No. 802, Caleb Babcock for same, $863.

The following cases were to-day submitted to the court upon testimony and oral argument of counsel: Case No. 1,155, Alexander H. Cory, for loss of the brig Kate Cory; No. 563, James Marsh; No. 562, Benjamin Dexter; No. 590, Stephen Flanders; No. 1,230, Manuel Frances; No. 1,158, Henry Dupont, et al., for loss of shipment of saltpetre, submitted on evidence and argument of counsel; No. 1,163, Manuel A. Pedro; No. 1,358, Frank B. Ramos; No. 1,165, James Grant; No. 1,357, John V. Miller; No. 1,361, John Henry Perkins; No. 596, Elisha Hubbard.

Adjourned.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day the following cases were argued:

No. 154.—*The Republican River Bridge Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. W. T. Otto, of counsel for the defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. R. McBratney, of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

No. 11, (assigned.)—*Samuel N. Burbank, tutor, &c., appellant, vs. E. B. Bigelow et al.*—This cause was argued by Mr. B. F. Butler, of counsel for the appellant, and by Mr. T. J. Durant for the appellees.

No. 155.—*John N. Hall et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States*, and No. 156—*John N. Hall et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States.*—These causes were argued by Mr. Assistant Attorney General Smith, of counsel for the defendants in error, and submitted on printed arguments by Mr. H. J. Horn for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 157.—*Walter N. Holdeman et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States.*—This cause was argued by Mr. Assistant Attorney General Smith of counsel for the defendants in error, and submitted on printed arguments by Mr. John M. Harlan for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 158.—*The propeller John Taylor, &c., appellant, vs. The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. C. Van Santvoord of counsel for the appellant.

Adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

POLICE DISCIPLINE.

THE NEW RULE REQUIRING CAPTAINS TO REPORT THEIR MOVEMENTS.

The form of report books for Captains, prepared under the supervision of Commissioner Erhardt, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Discipline of the Police Board, was adopted yesterday by the Commissioners. It is intended that one of these books, which in shape and size bear a resemblance to savings bank depositors' books, shall be used up each day by the Captains themselves, with accounts of their doings during the twelve hours between 12:30 P. M. and 12:30 A. M. The second page bears the following form of instructions relative to the manner in which the new rules are to be complied with:

> A full account of all work performed by the Captain of the precinct, or commanding officer of the same, must be written in this book, under the proper heading, by the officer performing the same, in his own handwriting, and its correctness certified to by him. He will, at the close of each hour's work, state whether he was, during that period, in citizen's dress or in uniform, or what portion of the time in either. If officers were sent out on special duty, he will state whether they were instructed to go in uniform or citizen's dress, and the duty they were sent on, and their success or failure will be stated. After certifying to the correctness of such report, it will be placed in an envelope, sealed, and at 12:30 P. M. each day, directed and forwarded to the Inspector of the district in which the precinct is situated, and countersigned and forwarded by him to the Superintendent of Police. No copy or memorandum of the facts contained in this book will be retained under any circumstances by the officer making the same, or by any member of the Police force, (except so far as orders now in force, or which may hereafter become operative, require certain entries in books or forms prescribed by the rules of the department,) unless stating, in the page headed "Remarks," what item was so copied and the reasons in full therefor.
>
> JOEL B. ERHARDT,
> Chairman Committee on Rules and Discipline.

As it is intended that each Captain or commanding officer shall fill one of these books each day, one page is devoted to an account of each hour's work, beginning at 12:30 P. M. and ending at 12:30 A. M. Supplementary pages are given to the names of members of the Police force conversed with by the Captain during the day and the time and place of such conversation, but this does not require mention of the officers under the command of the Captain making the report. Pages are also set aside for the names of persons other than members of the force conversed with, (not including personal friends;) names of suspicious persons, where seen or conversed with, and the location of houses and premises visited or entered during the day. Blank books of similar size were adopted for the use of the head-quarters and ward detectives. The form of the instructions in these have already been described, that of the ward detective having been in use for some time past.

MISSING PERSONS.

Mr. James Ostrander, residing at No. 260 West Eleventh street, called at Police Head-quarters yesterday, and reported that Miss Laura H. Nourse, aged twenty-six, was missing from her residence, No. 243 East Nineteenth street. The missing lady had been an invalid for several years, and during last week she was informed by her physician that her case was hopeless, and that she would never regain her health. This made her very despondent, and it is feared by her friends that the information affected her mind, and that she has committed suicide. She left her residence unobserved on Wednesday night, and has not been seen since. The Police were directed to make search for the missing lady.

Capt. Caffrey, of the Fifth Precinct, informed Superintendent Walling yesterday that Erastus Baxter, a man fifty years of age, employed by Homer Ramsdell & Co., freight agents, as a watchman at Pier No. 35 North River, disappeared on Thursday morning last and is still missing. He was seen last partially dressed going toward the end of the pier, and as his revolver, watch, and a pocket-book containing $14 were subsequently found under his pillow in the bedroom which he occupied on the wharf, it is supposed that he has committed suicide.

SALE OF SMUGGLED JEWELRY.

United States Special Agent Charles N. Brackett seized, on July 1, 1875, a lot of jewelry and diamonds, smuggled into the City on the steamer Colon, from Aspinwall, by F. E. Brinkman, one of the passengers. The appraised value of the goods seized was $9,236, and it was believed that they would sell for $10,000. Yesterday they were sold at auction under orders of United States Marshal Fiske. Mr. Joseph P. O'Donohue, Park Commissioner, bought a diamond locket and chain for $555; a solitaire diamond ring for $600; another for $550; another for $500, and another for $460. Another gentleman bought a pair of ear-rings set with diamonds for $600; Mr. Charles Wells, of the firm of Wells, Fargo & Co., bought a solitaire diamond ring for $550; Mr. Robert Jones bought a solitaire diamond ring for $485; Mr. J. Lefarge purchased a solitaire diamond ring for $800; Mr. John Zinn bought an emerald ring for $85, and Mr. E. C. Murphy paid $45 for a handsome opal. The total amount [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$4,000 St. P. 1st, I. & M. 92¾
100 At. & Pac. Tel....... 19¾
100 Pacific Mail....... 33⅞
200 do....... 34
200 do....... 34⅛
700 do....... 34
1300 do....... 33⅞
500 Tol. & Wabash....... 5⅞
1100 Western Union....... 73½
1700 do....... 73⅝
250 do....... 73¾
100 do......c. 73¾
500 do....... 73⅝
100 do......s3. 73½
500 do....... 73½
200 do....... 73⅝
200 do....... 73¾
100 do......s3. 73¾
300 do....... 73⅞
300 do....... 73¾
400 Erie Railway....... 17⅞
700 do....... 18
500 do......s3. 18
100 do......b30. 18
300 Lake Shore......b3. 66¼
10 do....... 65¾
200 do....... 66⅛
200 do......b3. 66¼
1500 do....... 66¼
700 do......s3. 66⅜
500 do......s3. 66¼
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.c. 115½
5 do....... 115
100 do....... 115¾
500 North-western....... 43⅞
200 do....... 44
200 do....... 44⅛
600 do....... 44¼
200 do....... 44⅜
400 do......b3. 44¼
600 do....... 44⅜
100 do......b3. 44¼

600 North-west. Pf....... 67
300 do....... 67¼
100 do......s3. 67⅛
100 do....... 67
200 Rock Island....... 110½
300 do......c. 110⅝
400 do....... 110¾
100 do......c. 110¾
200 do....... 111
300 do....... 111⅛
100 do....... 111
100 Pacific R. of Mo....... 12¾
1000 St. Paul....... 45½
1100 do....... 45⅝
100 do....... 45½
200 do....... 45⅝
500 do....... 45¾
100 do......c. 45¾
500 do....... 45⅞
1700 do....... 46
600 do....... 45⅞
500 do....... 45¾
100 St. Paul Pref....... 79½
100 do....... 79¾
100 do....... 80
100 do....... 79⅞
450 do....... 80
100 do......c. 80⅛
100 do......c. 80⅛
100 do......c. 80¼
100 do......c. 80¼
300 do....... 80¼
500 do....... 80⅜
300 do....... 80¼
100 do....... 80½
100 do....... 80⅝
10 do....... 80
100 Kan. & Texas......c. 10
400 Ohio & Miss....... 22⅛
500 do......s3. 22
100 St. L., K. C. & N. Pf. 29⅞
200 do....... 30

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.......b. c. 123½
20,000 do......12. 123¼
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.......12. 123¾
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.......12. 121¼
46,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65......new. 120
8,000 do......b c. 119⅞

$20,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67....... 122⅝
2,500 do....... 122½
10,000 do......12. 122⅝
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......12. 122⅝
20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R. 119
5,000 do......12. 119
30,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. 119
5,000 do....... 118⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Ga. 7s, G. Bs. 107
1,000 Mo. 6s, '78....... 101
5,000 N. Car. 6s, Sp. Tax, 2d class.. 3
10,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 45¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new.. 44⅞
1,000 do....... 44⅝
4,000 do....... 44¾
5,000 Dis. of C. 3.65s. 74¼
2,000 do....... 74
1,000 N. Y. State 7s, Bounty C...b.c. 104¾
1,000 C. & O. 1st, Coupon on....... 32
5,000 Am. D. Imp. 7s. 104
76,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div....... 101
5,000 do....... 101⅛
9,000 do....... 101¼
2,000 M. & St. P. 7s, G. 96½
2,000 M. & St. P., C. & M. Div....... 96¼
1,000 M. & St. P. C. S. F. 88
4,000 C. & N. W. 1st.. 104
20,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 92¼
9,000 do....... 92½
4,000 do....... 93
10,000 do......b.c. 93
8,000 Wi. & St. P. 1st.. 85
1,000 D., L. & W. 2d.. 116
3,000 C., C., C. & I. 1st. 109
5,000 Ind., B. & W. 1st 36
10,000 Ind., B. & W. 2d.. 11½
1,000 L. S. C. C., 1st.. 104½
13,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.. 103⅞
1,500 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 104
6,000 Cen. Pa. G. Bs. 108⅞
2,000 do....... 109
7,000 Un. Pac. 1st....... 105½
50,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 102⅞
1,000 Rome, W. & Og. Consol. 1st....... 98½
10,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st....... 87
3,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88.. 87
5,000 So. Side S. F... 75
2,000 Mo., K. & T. S. F., Cou. off.. 56
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 19
1,000 C. & P. C. S. F. 109
10 Ninth Nat. Bank. 80
10 St. Nicholas Bk.. 103
110 Bk. of Com......b.c. 117
5 U. S. Express....... 74¾
10 do......b.c. 74⅞
10 do....... 75½
45 do....... 75⅞
10 do....... 75¾
100 do....... 75⅞
5 American Ex. b. c. 65½
10 Del. & H. C......b.c. 122¼
100 W. U. Tel...b.c. s3. 73¾
400 do......s3. 73⅞
200 do....... 73⅝
1700 do....... 73½
35 do....... 73⅞
700 do......s3. 73⅝
700 do......c. 73⅝
2000 do....... 73⅝
1700 do....... 73¼
800 do....... 73½
100 do......c. 73½
1300 do....... 73⅝
1400 do....... 73¾
300 do....... 73⅞
1800 do....... 74
3000 do....... 74⅛
900 do....... 74⅛
400 do....... 74⅛
100 do......b3. 74½
3700 do....... 74
300 do......c. 74
100 do......b3. 74
300 Clev. & P. G'td. b.c. 93¼
20 do....... 93½

100 Ill. Central......b.c. 100½
600 Pacific Mail......b.c. 33¾
100 do......b3. 33⅝
600 do....... 33¾
300 do....... 33⅞
1100 do....... 34
500 do......b3. 34⅛
300 do....... 34⅛
800 do....... 34¼
200 do....... 34
142 Michigan Cen.....b.c. 60½
145 N. Y. C. & H......b.c. 116
300 do....... 116¼
300 do....... 116⅛
19 do....... 116
100 do....... 116⅝
300 do....... 116½
600 Erie Railway.....b.c. 18
300 do......s3. 18
100 do......b3. 18⅛
900 do....... 18⅛
900 do....... 18⅛
100 do......b30. 18¼
1100 do....... 18¼
100 do....... 18¼
1800 do......b30. 18⅜
100 do....... 18⅜
300 do....... 18⅜
200 do....... 18¼
300 L. S. & M. S......b.c. 66⅛
500 do....... 66¼
300 do....... 66⅛
300 do....... 66⅜
300 do....... 66¼
200 do....... 66¼
100 C. & N. W......u.r.c. 44½
300 do......b.c. 44⅝
300 do....... 44¼
200 C. & N. W. Pf......b.c. 66¾
600 do....... 67
40 Cen. of N. J......b.c. 108¼
200 Chi. & R. I......b.c. 111
100 do....... 110⅞
100 do....... 111
300 do......b3. 111⅛
100 do......b3. 111⅛
300 do......b3. 111⅛
500 do......b3. 111
25 Chi. & Alt.-ex-div. 101
100 do....... 100¾
100 C., M. & St. P......b.c. 45⅞
500 do....... 45⅞
300 do....... 45¾
300 do....... 45⅝
200 do....... 45¾
100 do....... 45¾
300 do....... 45⅞
100 do....... 46
100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b.c. 80⅛
100 do....... 80
300 do....... 80¼
100 do....... 80⅛
20 Albany & Sus....... 105
100 St. L., K. C. & N. b.c. 5¾
100 St. L., I. M. & S. b.c. 24¼
200 Morris & Essex....... 104
160 do......b.c. 104
28 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 102½
22 do....... 102¾
200 Mo., K. & T......b.c. 10
100 C., B. & Q...b.c. s3. 120⅛
100 Pac. R. of Mo. b.c. 12¾
100 Han. & St. J......b.c. 19¾
200 do......b3. 20
100 H. & St. J. Pf. b.c. 29¾
300 Ohio & Miss......b.c. 21⅞
500 do......t. 22
100 do....... 22¼
1000 do....... 22⅜
900 do......b3. 22⅛
300 do......b3. 22⅝
800 do....... 22½
100 C., C. & I. C......b.c. 5⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. Cur. 6s. c. 127
10,500 D. of C. 3.65s. 74¼
3,000 W. U. T. C. 1900. 98¾
5,000 O. & M. 2d....... 79½
6,000 M. & E. 1st, C. 108
10,000 C. S. 1st, X C.c. 28
13,000 C. P., San. Jo. B. 96¼
85 B'k of Com......b3. 117⅛
100 Mich. Cen....... 60¾
3000 Western Union. 74¼
3000 do....... 74⅛
1400 do....... 74¼
1300 do....... 74⅛
50 do....... 74¼
200 do......b3. 74¼
800 do....... 74⅛
1000 Pacific Mail....... 34¼
100 do......c. 34¼
1400 do....... 34⅜
1400 do......b3. 34½
50 do......b3. 34¾
1300 do....... 34½
500 do......s3. 34½

1900 Erie Railway....... 18⅜
800 do......s3. 18¼
1400 do....... 18⅜
50 N. J. Cen......b3. 108
100 Rock Island......c. 111
300 Lake Shore....... 66⅜
100 do......b3. 66½
600 do....... 66½
200 do......s9. 66⅝
1600 do....... 66¼
100 St. Paul....... 45⅞
325 do....... 46
100 North-western....... 44¼
300 do....... 44½
300 do....... 44⅝
300 do......s3. 44⅜
25 do....... 44⅜
50 North-west. Pref. 66¾
200 Tol. & Wabash.c. 5¾
200 Del., Lac. & W....... 118⅛
100 Ohio & Miss....... 22⅜
1400 do....... 22¾
1500 do......b3. 22¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., N., '65....... 120
6,000 U. S. 5-20 reg. '67......bc. 122¾
$15,000 U. S. 10-40 reg....... 118⅛
100,000 U. S. 5s C....... 118⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 C. & O. 1st, C. on 32
9,000 Chic. & A. 1st. 115½
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s. 109⅛
2,000 L. & W. B. Con. 98½
2,000 M. & St. P. I. & M. Div....... 93
1,000 M. & St. P. Con. S'g F....... 88⅛
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, LaC. D....... 101½
5,000 do......b.c. 101½
5,000 M. & St. P., C. & M. D....... 96¾
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San Joa. Br....... 96⅞
13,000 do......b.c. 96½
5,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, Cal. & Or. Br.. 94½
3,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.. 103
3,000 R. & S. 1st. b.c. 116
5,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 98½
5,000 L. & N. C., '98. 91½
50 Merch. B...b.c. s3. 119½
100 Quicksilver M....... 17⅜
200 C. C. of Md. b.c. b3. 49
300 W. U. Tel...b.c. s3. 74⅛
1200 do....... 74¼
200 do....... 74⅛
200 do....... 74¼
4500 do....... 74⅛
900 do......s3. 74
1400 do....... 74
3000 do....... 73⅞
1500 do......s3. 73¾
1300 do....... 73⅝
6800 do....... 73½
10 Wells, Fargo Ex.. 88½
92 Amer. Ex......b.c. 65
100 U. S. Express. b.c. 75½
200 P. M. S. S. Co. b.c. b3. 34¾
100 do....... 34⅜
100 do......b3. 34¼
142 N. Y. C. & H. R. b.c. 116¾
55 do....... 116¼
60 do......s3. 116
100 H. & St. J....... 20

2000 Erie R'way......b.c. 18
100 do......b60. 18
2800 do....... 17⅞
100 do......c. 17⅞
100 do......s10. 17¾
100 do....... 17¾
600 do....... 17⅞
100 L. S. & M. S. b.c. b10. 66⅛
1000 do....... 66⅛
700 do....... 66¼
1800 do....... 66⅛
200 Ill. Cen....... 100¼
25 Cleve. & Pitts. G. 93⅛
600 C. & N. W......b.c. 44⅜
100 do......s5. 44⅜
100 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 66¾
10 Cen. R. of N. J.. 108¾
200 do......b.c. 107¼
67 do....... 108
100 do....... 107¼
5 C. & R. I......b.c. 111¼
1000 do....... 111
100 C., M. & St. P......b.c. 45⅞
300 do....... 45¾
300 do....... 45⅞
100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b.c. 79¾
100 do....... 79⅝
200 do....... 79⅞
50 D., L. & W......b.c. 118¼
10 do....... 118⅛
100 do....... 118⅛
100 do....... 118
100 do....... 118⅛
100 Ohio & Miss. b.c.c. 22⅞
100 do....... 22¾
100 do......s3. 22⅝
200 do....... 22¼
100 do....... 22⅜
200 A. & T. H. Pf. b.c. 22¼
400 St. L., K. C., & N. Pf......b.c. b60. 31
100 M., K. & T......b.c. 9¾
100 do....... 10

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$6,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 92½
25,000 M. K. & T. S'g F. x C......b3. 55¾
7,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 79
100 Consol. Coal....... 48½
210 do....... 49
100 do....... 48½
100 Erie Railway....... 17⅜
100 do......b3. 17½
400 do....... 17⅝
900 Western Union....... 73⅝
900 do....... 73½
500 do....... 73⅝
200 do....... 73¾
600 do....... 73⅞
500 do....... 74
4100 do....... 74⅛
300 do......b3. 74⅛
200 Lake Shore......b3. 66¼
600 do......b3. 66½
300 do......s3. 66⅜
200 do....... 66¾
1100 do......b3. 66⅜

300 North-western....... 44⅜
500 do....... 44¼
300 do....... 44⅜
200 North-west. Pf....... 66⅞
50 Tol. & Wabash....... 5¾
300 Rock Island....... 111¼
500 do....... 111⅜
200 do......b3. 111⅜
700 St. Paul....... 45⅞
200 do....... 45½
500 do....... 45⅝
300 Ohio & Miss....... 22⅞
500 do....... 22½
800 do....... 22⅝
200 do......s3. 22⅝
500 St. L. & K. C. Pf.. 31
150 Kansas & Texas....... 10¼
100 do......b3. 10½
200 do....... 10¾
100 do....... 10⅞
200 Pacific R. of Mo.. 13
100 Pacific Mail....... 34¼
100 do......b3. 34½

FRIDAY, Feb. 18—P. M.

Speculation at the Stock Exchange to-day was characterized by a firmer feeling, and prices improved in the general list, the volume of business, however, showing no material change from yesterday. Western Union led in point of activity, followed by Erie, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, St. Paul, North-western, and Ohio and Mississippi, the total transactions reaching a little over 163,000 shares. Western Union, of which nearly 67,000 shares changed hands, fluctuated frequently between 73¼ and 74⅝, the price reacting to 73½ after advancing to the latter figure and closing at 74⅛. Lake Shore sold at 66⅛@66½, closing at 66⅜. The Granger stocks were strong and higher. North-west common rose to 44⅝, preferred to 67¼. St. Paul common to 46, and preferred to 80⅝, but with the exception of the first-named the late dealings were at a reaction of ⅛ to ½ Ꝑ cent. The Vance bill has been reported, without amendment, by the Railroad Committee to the Wisconsin Senate, which body will, according to latest advices, take final action on the bill to-night. Pacific Mail was firm and ranged between 33⅝ and 34½, closing at the highest point. Erie was active, and sold at 17¾@18⅜, the final sales being at 17⅞. New-York Central advanced to 116½, Rock Island to 111⅜, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to 118⅛, Michigan Central to 60¾, Ohio and Mississippi to 22⅞, St. Louis, Kansas and Northern preferred to 31, Kansas and Texas to 10⅞, Hannibal and St. Joseph common to 20, Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph to 19¾, and Missouri Pacific to 13. Express shares were dull and steady except for United States, which advanced 1⅜ Ꝑ cent.

The money market presented no important feature. Borrowers on call supplied their requirements at 3@4 Ꝑ cent. on railway and miscellaneous collaterals, the demand, as yesterday, having been most active late in the afternoon. The Government bond dealers were offered round amounts at 2½@3 Ꝑ cent., and in some instances at even 2 Ꝑ cent. The amount of National Bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $600,000.

The foreign advices reported an increase in specie by the Imperial Bank of Germany of 4,962,000 marks for the week ending yesterday. The London market for securities was quiet. Consols advanced slightly, while United States Bonds were ¼ Ꝑ cent. lower for both Old 1865s and New 5s, the former closing at 105¾@105⅞, and the latter at 106⅛@106¼. Consols closed at 94⅛@94¼ for money, and at 94⅜ for the account. Erie ruled steady at 15¾@15⅞ for the common, and at 32 for the preferred. The sterling exchange market was firm, and under a moderate demand prime bankers' bills sold at $4 85¾ for 60 days, and at $4 89¾ for sight. At these rates it hardly pays to ship gold, and at the close it was considered doubtful whether any gold would be exported to-morrow, although early in the day it was reported that $800,000 had been engaged. These facts had the effect of weakening the gold market, and at the close sales were made at 113½@113⅝, as against 113¾@113⅞ at the opening. The rates paid for carrying ranged from 1 to 5 Ꝑ cent. At San Francisco to-day $90,000 coin and $62,800 bullion was shipped for the East.

Government bonds were firm at the early boards, but yielded a fraction late in the day in sympathy with gold. Railroad bonds were firm at an advance of ¼ to 1 Ꝑ cent. in the general list. In the closing dealings a slight reaction took place. State bonds were steady, with the dealings somewhat larger than usual.

The imports of dry goods at this port for the week ending to-day were $3,585,640, and the amount marketed $3,383,369. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1 are $16,317,026, and the total amount marketed $16,301,115.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1876.

Gold receipts	$409,800 00
Gold payments	661,736 63
Gold balance	47,934,801 22
Currency receipts	620,575 93
Currency payments	611,979 60
Currency balance	37,564,093 26
Customs	384,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 18.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	113⅝	113⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coup	118⅞	118⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	122½	122½
Bills on London	$4 85¾@$4 86	$4 85¾
New-York Central	115	116½
Rock Island	110⅜	111⅜
Pacific Mail	33⅞	34½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	45½	45⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul Preferred	79¾	80⅛
Lake Shore	66⅛	66⅜
Chicago and North-western	44	44⅝
Chicago and North-western Pref	66	66⅞
Western Union	73¾	74⅛
Union Pacific	68¾	68¾
Toledo and Wabash	5⅞	5¾
Del., Lackawanna and Western	117¼	118⅛
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107¾
Panama	131	131
Erie	17⅞	17⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	22	22⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	5⅛	5⅛
Harlem	144	144
Hannibal and St. Joseph	19¾	19¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph Preferred	29¼	29¾
Michigan Central	60¾	60¾
Illinois Central	100	100¼
Missouri Pacific	12½	12¾

The extreme range of prices in stocks, and the number of shares sold, are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	116½	115½	1,020
Erie	18⅜	17⅜	18,800
Lake Shore	66½	66⅛	14,800
Wabash	5⅞	5¾	750
North-Western	44⅝	43⅞	7,100
North-western Preferred	67¼	66¾	2,250
Rock Island	111⅜	110½	5,700
Morris and Essex	104	104	420
Milwaukee and St. Paul	46	45¼	12,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf	80⅝	79½	3,050
Pittsburg	93¼	93¼	100
Del., Lack. and Western	118¼	117⅝	550
New-Jersey Central	107¾	107¼	352
Michigan Central	60¾	60½	242
Illinois Central	100¼	100⅛	300
Chic., Bur. and Quincy	120⅛	120⅛	100
C., C. and Ind. Central	5⅛	5⅛	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20	19¾	400
Hannibal and St. Jo Pref'd	29¾	29¼	100
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅞	21⅞	9,600
Missouri Pacific	13	12¾	500
Western Union	74⅞	73¼	66,950
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	19¾	19¾	100
Pacific Mail	34½	33⅝	14,200
St. L., K. C. and W.	5¾	5¾	100
St. L., K. C. and W. Pref'd	31	29⅞	1,990
Alton and Terre Haute	22¼	22¼	200
Kansas and Texas	10⅞	9¾	1,450
United States Express	75⅞	75½	345
Consolidated Coal	49	48½	500
Total sales			163,179

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	126½	127
United States 6s, 1881, registered	123⅛	123⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123½	123⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, '65, new, reg	119⅞	120⅛
United States 5-20s, '65, new, coupons	119⅞	120
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	122½	122¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	122⅜	122½
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	123¾	124
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123¾	123⅞
United States 10-40s, registered	117⅞	118⅛
United States 10-40s, coupons	121⅛	121¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118¾	118⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118¾	119

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $151,000 for interest and $856,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$32,880,000
Gold balances	1,359,229
Currency balances	1,554,917

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchange	$81,722,438
Currency balances	3,453,826
Gold exchanges	7,120,544
Gold balances	212,640

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	29	H. & St. Jo., due '77	102
Alabama 5s, 1886	29	N. Y. R. Bounty L'n	104⅝
Alabama 8s, 1886	29	N. Y. C. Bounty L'n	104⅝
Alabama 8s, 1888	29	N. Y. 6s, Gold L'n, '91	120
Alabama 8s, of 1892	29	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17
Arkansas 6s, Fund	45	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	17
A. 7s, L. R. & F. S. iss	18	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R. J. & J.	55
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	18	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	55
Connecticut 6s	106	N. C. N. C. R. C. off J. & J.	42
Georgia 6s	93⅝	N. C. N. C. R. C. off A & O	42
Ga. 7s, new bonds	104	N. C. 6s, F'd'g act '66	10⅛
Georgia 7s, indorsed	101	N. C. 6s, F'd'g act '68	9
Ga. 7s, gold bonds	106½	N. C. 6s, new bs. J. & J.	9
Indiana 5s	102½	N. C. 6s, n. bs. A. & O.	8½
Illinois coup. 6s, 1877	102½	N. C. Sp. Tax, class 1	3
Illinois coup. 6s, 1879	102½	N. C. Sp. Tax, class 2	2⅞
Illinois War Loan	102⅝	N. C. Sp. Tax, class 3	2½
Kentucky 6s	102⅝	Ohio 6s, '81	105
Louisiana 6s	43	South Carolina 6s	35½
La. 6s, new bonds	43	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	35⅛
La. 6s, new Fl'g Debt	43½	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	35
La. 6s, Penitentiary	43	S. C. 6s, F'd'g act '66	35
La. 6s, Levee bonds	43	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, J. & J.	35
La. 8s, Lev. b. of 1875	43½	S. C. 6s, L. C. '89, A. & O.	35
La. 8s, Lev. b. of 1910	14	S. C. 7s, of '88	36
Michigan 6s, 1878-'79	102	S. C. Non-fundable bs.	4¾
Michigan 6s, 1883	106	Tennessee 6s, old	45¾
Michigan 7s, 1890	108	Tenn. 6s, new bs.	44⅞
Missouri 6s, due in '76	101	Tenn. 6s, new series	44⅞
Missouri 6s, due in '77	101	Texas 10s of '76	104
Missouri 6s, due in '78	101	Virginia 6s, old	37
Missouri 6s, due in '79	100¾	Va. 6s, new bs., '66	38
Missouri 6s, due in '80	100½	Va. 6s, new bs., '67	38
Mo. Fund. b., due '94-5	102¼	Va. 6s, Consol bs.	76
L. bs., due '81 to '91 in	102¼	Va. 6s, ex mat. cp.	69¼
As. or Un., due '92	102	Va. 6s, Con. 2d series	45½
H. & St. Jo., due '75	100½	Va. 6s, Deferred bs.	9
H. & St. Jo., due '76	[illegible]	Dis. of Col. 3.65s, 1924	74

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 2d	108½	C., P. & Ash. old bs.	103½
Alb. & Susq. 3d	101½	C., P. & Ash. n. bds.	104½
Bos., H. & E. 1st	19	Detroit, M. & Tol. bds.	100½
Bos., H. & E. Guar.	19	Buffalo & Erie n. bds.	105
B., C. R. & M. 1st, 7s, G.	49	Buff. & State Line 7s	103
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	33	Kalamazoo & W. P. 1st	95
Chi. & Alton 1st	115	Lake Shore Div. bds.	104
Chi. & Alton Income	106½	Lake Shore C. C. 1st	104⅜
St. L., J. & Chi. 1st	102½	Lake Shore C. R. 1st	104
C., B. & Q. 8 Ꝑ ct. 1st	114½	Lake Shore C. C. 2d	98½
C., B. & Q. Cons. 7s	108¾	Lake Shore C. R. 2d	98½
Chi., R. I. & P. 1st, 7s	109	Mar. & Cincin. 1st	107
C. R. I. & P. S. F. I. 6s, '95	109	Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902	103¾
C. R. of N. J. 1st, new	113	M. C. 1st 8s, 1882, S. F.	114
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, C.	111	N. Y. C. 6s, 1883	104
C. R. of N. J. 1st, Conv.	109⅝	N. Y. C. 6s, 1887	104
Leh. & W. B. Con. G.	98	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.	102
Am. Dock & Im. bds.	104	N. Y. C. 6s, Sub.	102
M. & St. P. 2d 7 3-10 PD	96½	N. Y. C. 7s, 1876	100½
M. & St. P. 1st, 7s, $GRD	96	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	121¾
M. & St. P. 1st, LaC.	101¼	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	119
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & MD.	93¾	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. 1885	112
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	89	Harlem 1st 7s, Cou.	118⅛
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	88	Harlem 1st 7s, Reg.	118⅛
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	96¾	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	98½
M. & St. P. Cons. S. F.	88	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	98
M. & St. P. 2d	95	Ohio & M. 2d Consol.	79
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	105	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	108⅞
C. & N. W. Int. bds.	104	Cen. Pac. S. Joaq. B'ch.	96⅝
C. & N. W. Con. bs.	102½	Cen. P. Cal. & Ore. 1st	94
C. & N. W. Ext. bs.	95	Cen. Pac. L. G. bds.	98
Chi. & N. W. 1st	103¾	Western Pac. bds.	102¼
C. & N. W. C. G. bs.	92⅞	Union Pacific 1st	105⅜
Iowa Mid. 1st, 8s	95½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	102⅞
Galena & Chi. Ext.	105	Union Pacific S. F.	97
Penins. 1st, Conv.	102½	So. Pac. bds. of Mo.	68
Chicago & Mil. 1st	101	Pac. of Mo. 1st	87½
Winona & St. P. 1st	85	Pac. of Mo. 2d	71½
C., C., C. & I. 1st, 7s, SF.	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	115
C., C., C. & I. Con. bds.	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	107⅝
Morris & Essex 1st	116½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	103
Morris & Essex 2d	108¼	Cl. & Pitts. C. S. F.	109⅛
Mor. & Es. bs., 1900	102	Cl. & Pitts. 4th S. F.	102½
Mor. & Es. Cons.	102	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	55½
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71	109¼	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	18
Mor. & E. 1st, Con. g'd	107	Rome, W'n & Og. C. 1st	93
Erie 1st, Extended	107	St. L. & I. M. 1st	97½
Erie 2d, 7s, 1879	103	St. L. & I. M. 2d	70
Erie 3d, 7s, 1883	103	Alton & T. H. 1st	106
Erie 4th, 7s, 1880	101¼	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	90
Erie 5th, 7s, 1888	103	Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	73½
Long Dock bonds	106	Tol., P. & War., W. D.	80
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90¼	Tol., P. & W. C. 7s	39
B., N. Y. & E. L. B.	90¼	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	87
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	110	T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	64
H. & St. Jo. 8, Con.	83¼	Tol. & Wab. 2d	60
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	85	Tol. & Wab. C. C.	42
Ind., Bl'n & W. 1st	36	Gt. West. 1st, '88	88
Ind., Bl'n & W. 2d	11½	Gt. West. 2d, '93	71
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d	103	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	54
M. So. N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	108½	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st	82
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	106	West. Un. Bs., 1900, C.	98⅝
Cleve. & Tol. n. bds.	105½	West. Un. Bs., 1900, R.	98¼

And the following for City Bank shares:

Butchers' & Drovers'	135	Mechanics'	138
Central National	100	Mercantile	104
Chatham	136	Merchants'	119¼
City	300	Metropolitan	126
Commerce	115½	Nassau	100
Continental	80	New-York	129
Corn Exchange	135	Ninth National	80
East River	100	North America	99
First National	200	Oriental	170
Fulton	152	Park	126
Gallatin National	130	Phenix	94½
German-American	79½	Republic	86
Hanover	70	St. Nicholas	103
Imp. & Traders'	190¼	Union	143
Market	113		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 18.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	103½	
City 6s, new		109
United Companies of New-Jersey	141	141⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	56¼	56⅜
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	51⅝	51¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63	63½
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	21¾	21⅞
Northern Central Railroad	38	38½
Lehigh Navigation	51	51½
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	105¼	105½

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 18, 1876.

Trade in horned Cattle opened fair on this forenoon without any advance in prices; the markets closed firm, all of the herds on hand having been sold off. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold from 9c.@12c. Ꝑ ℔.; dry Cows at $33 Ꝑ head; Bulls, on live weight, at 3½c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 6 cwt., scant, to 10½ cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 8½c.@12c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 6 to 8½ cwt. From 53 to 58 ℔. has been allowed net. Milch Cows very slow of sale at $50@$70 Ꝑ head; general sales, $60 Ꝑ head, Calves always included. Smooth quality Veals in demand at 10c.@11c. Ꝑ ℔.; grass Calves held on sale. Sheep not quite so slow of sale as they have been for some days past; prices, 5¾c.@8c. Ꝑ ℔.; Lambs, 7¾c. Ꝑ ℔. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City-dressed further advanced in prices, which were 10½c.@11c. Ꝑ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 96 common Illinois Steers at 10c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt., scant; 98 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11½c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. H. Livingstone sold for self 96 Illinois Steers, terms not obtained. Ulery & Cary sold for L. L. Crocker 68 generally fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c.@10¾c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 15 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. Vail & Kirchway sold for selves 34 common Illinois Steers at 10c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 34 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 18 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 35 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt., strong. M. Knowlton sold 2 State Oxen at 9c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 10½ cwt.; 14 poor Michigan Steers at 9½c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; 2 Dry Cows for $60; 1 Bull, gross weight 1,140 ℔., at 3½c. Ꝑ ℔.; 1 State Veal, weight 164 ℔., at 11c. Ꝑ ℔. Burchard & Merritt sold for L. L. Crocker 50 coarse Iowa Steers at 10½c. Ꝑ ℔., with $1 off Ꝑ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; for Bordin & Thompson 34 common Ohio Steers at 10c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 6½ cwt., strong; 13 Michigan Oxen at 9¼c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 8½ cwt. W. Siegel sold for self 34 common Illinois Steers at 10c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 15 good Illinois Steers at 12c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; held on sale 20 Illinois Steers. I. Rosenthal sold for self 56 poor Illinois Steers at 9¾c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 6 cwt. The herds shipped by Morris & Waixels were disposed of as follows: M. Lauterbach sold 49 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 13 common Illinois Steers at 10c. Ꝑ ℔., with $1 off Ꝑ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 29 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c.@11¾c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. T. Samuels sold 27 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. Ꝑ ℔., with $1 off Ꝑ head; 15 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 6 cwt., scant; 78 poor Illinois Steers at 9¾c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 60 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. Ꝑ ℔., weights 6¼ cwt., strong, to 6¾ cwt.; 29 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. Ꝑ ℔., save 2 head at 10c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. D. Waixel sold 100 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. Ꝑ ℔., weights 6¾ to 7 cwt.; 46 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@10¾c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 218 Illinois Sheep, weight 17,940 ℔., at 5⅞c. Ꝑ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 5 Canada and Michigan Lambs, weight 450 ℔., at 7¾c. Ꝑ ℔.; 140 Canada and Michigan Sheep, weight 14,875 ℔., at 7¼c. Ꝑ ℔.; 3 State Veals, weight 460 ℔., at 10½c. Ꝑ ℔.; 1 State Veal, weight 158 ℔., at 11c. Ꝑ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—L. McGraw sold 2 State Veals, weight 390 ℔., at 11c. Ꝑ ℔., one bob for $5. P. McCabe sold 25 Cows from $50@$75 Ꝑ head, Calves included; general sales at $60 Ꝑ head.

At Harsimus Cove—C. Kahn sold for Henderson & Co. 17 Kentucky Oxen at 10c.@12c. Ꝑ ℔., weights 8½ to 9 cwt.; for A. Furst 17 Kentucky Steers and Oxen at 10c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for I. Brown 15 common Kentucky Steers at 10½c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for M. Kahn 10 Kentucky Oxen at 9½c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Kahn & Co. 45 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11½c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; for Saddler & Co. 66 Illinois Steers at 10c. Ꝑ ℔., with $1 off Ꝑ head, weights 6½ to 7¼ cwt., top at 11½c. Ꝑ ℔.; for Guest & Co. 16 fair Ohio Steers at 10¾c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for J. Briggs 51 Ohio Steers at 9½c.@10½c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for McFillen & Co. 17 generally fair Virginia Steers at 10¾c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for Holmes & Co., 15 common Kentucky Steers at 10¼c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt; for Dadismon & Co., Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7 cwt. B. & H. Westheimer sold for selves 34 poor Illinois Steers at 9¾c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 92 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 6¾ to 7 cwt.; for Reid & Co., 34 Michigan Oxen at 8½c.@9c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 8½ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 161 Ohio Sheep, weight 75 ℔. Ꝑ head at 5¾c. Ꝑ ℔. Kase & Pidcock sold 279 Ohio Sheep, weight 110 ℔. Ꝑ head at 8c. Ꝑ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,488 head of horned Cattle, 6 Cows, 154 Veals and Calves, 990 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 752 Sheep, 2 Cows, 2 Veals.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,582 Hogs, 180 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 1,774 head of horned Cattle, 2,843 Sheep, 2,741 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Feb. 18.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 612 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,004 head, or 412 cars, of which 273 cars were through consignments, the balance on sale here, against 413 cars for the same time last week, and 433 cars for the same week last year. The 11 cars which were consigned through to the Eastern market were disposed of to-day to Eastern dealers, and, with the fresh arrivals held for shipment to-morrow, make 45 cars in the yards. The prices are a shade stronger, sales of Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,023, 1,200 to 1,290 ℔., at $4 75@$5 37½@$5 62½; Illinois Steers, averaging 1,189 ℔., at $5 20. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,800 head, against 21,600 head for the same time last week, and 14,000 head for the same week last year; the market was quiet; only 5 cars were disposed of, 5 cars remaining unsold; sales of Michigan Sheep, averaging 96 ℔., at $6 40; 106 ℔., at $6 55; 78 ℔., at $5 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,200 head, against 13,200 head for the same time last week, and 13,900 head for the same week last year; only 4 cars were on sale; 3 cars Yorkers were disposed of at $8 40@$8 50; 1 car heavy Hogs at $8 80, leaving the yards bare of stock. Cows—Receipts for the week, 15 cars new milkers and Springers for dairy use; the majority of the offerings were of good quality, mostly sold here; the demand was good; all were sold; we quote at $3@$4 75, in car lots. No Calves were offered here this week.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—The receipts of Cattle number several car-loads more than last week; the market rules quiet at last week's prices. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 27 car-loads, being a falling off of several car-loads from the receipts of last week; the average quality was fair; the highest price paid for extra fine Wool Sheep was 7½c.; 4¾c.@5½c. for common to fair; 5½c.@6¾c. for fair to good; 6½c.@7c. for good to extra; 7½c. for very choice. A few Lambs are being received now, and the market is steady at 6c.@7½c. for fair to good; 8c. for extras. Milch Cows—Receipts fair and far in excess of the demand; prices are $40@$70 Ꝑ head for fair to good animals. Calves—Veals are stronger in price, and now bring 7c.@9c. Ꝑ ℔.; fed Calves are scarce, and sell at $10@$15 Ꝑ head.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 4,000 head; very few sales; buyers holding off; shipping a shade lower; sales of good Steers at $4 25@$4 80; choice to extra, $5@$5 50; shipments, 2,449 head. Hogs—Receipts 14,000 head; active and lower; packing, $8@$8 40; Bacon, $8@$8 10; shipping, [illegible] head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200 head; active; prices steady; common to choice, $4 15@$6.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Flour dull. Wheat—Demand fair and prices have advanced. No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 02, spot; 99¾c., March; $1 00¼, April; $1 04¼, May; No. 3 do., 82¼; Rejected, 70c.@71c. Corn—Demand active and prices have advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 42¼c.@42½c., spot; 43c. bid, March; 43½c. bid, April; 47¼c. bid May. Oats very firm, and holders are asking higher rates; No. 2, 31¾c., spot; 31⅞c. bid, February; 32¼c.@32⅜c., March. Barley steady and firm at 62c.@63c., spot; 62c.@62½c., March. Rye easier, but not quotably lower at 66½c. Dressed Hogs active and higher at $9 50@$9 70. Pork—Demand active and prices have advanced; $20 42@$21 45, spot; $21 45@$21 50, March; $21 72½, April; $22, May. Lard—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; $12 90@$12 92½, spot; $12 95@$12 97½, March; $13 10@$13 12½, April; $13 25, May. Bulk Meats steady, with a moderate demand. Whisky, $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 53,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels; Rye, 610 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 47,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels; Rye, 350 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat firmer at 99⅞c.@$1, March; $1 00¾, April. Corn higher at 43c., February; 43c.@43¼c., March. Oats unchanged. Pork firm and 2½c. higher. Lard unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—Flour steady and unchanged; a good demand for medium Fall Extras. Wheat inactive; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 51½; No. 3 do., $1 37. Corn higher at 39c.@39¼c., cash; 43⅜c., May. Oats firmer; No. 2, 34¾c., cash; 35½c., April. Barley and Rye—Nothing doing. Pork active and higher at $22 50, cash and in settlement. Lard firmer and held higher; 12¾c. asked; 12½c.@12⅝c. bid. Bulk Meats active and stronger; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¾c. and 12c., fully cured. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12⅝c.@12¾c. and 12⅞c.@13c. Whisky steady; unchanged, at $1 07. Live Hogs active and higher; Yorkers, $7 60@$7 90; Packing, $7 90@$8 30; Extra, $8 40@$8 50. Cattle active and higher for shipping grades; quiet; unchanged for others; fair to prime shipping Steers, $4 50@$5 25; Pony Steers, $3 75@$4 50; fair to choice native Cows, $2 75@$3 75; native stockers, $2 50@$3 75; feeders, $4@$4 25. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 head Hogs, 530 head Cattle.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—Sugar quiet; common, 5¾c.@6¼c.; fair to fully fair, 6⅝c.@7c.; prime, 7¼c.@7½c.; choice, 7½c. Molasses dull; fermenting fair, 35c.@38c.; prime, 38c.@40c.; strictly prime, 43c.@45c.; reboiled fair, 43c.; prime, 45c.; choice, 50c.@52c. Flour quiet, but strong; Superfine, $4; Double Extra, $4 25; Treble Extra, $4 50@$6 25; Choice and Family, $6 50@$7 75. Corn-meal dull at $3. Corn dull at 60c.@65c. Oats dull at 45c.@47c. Bran quiet at 80c. Hay—No choice here; prime quoted at $16@$19. Pork firm; held at $22 75@$23. Bacon scarce and firm; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Dry-salted Meats firm; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured firmer; choice, 14¼c.@14½c. Lard scarce; kettle, 12½c.; refined, 13c.; keg, 13¾c. Rice steady; common to choice Louisiana, 4½c.@6¼c. Whisky—Rectified, $1 09@$1 12. Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime, 16c.@18½c. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 53½@$5 54 for bank; Gold, 113¼.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady at $1 20@$1 30. Corn inactive at 42c.@44c. Oats easier at 37c.@43. Barley steady and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork—Demand fair and market firm at $22 25, cash and buyer February. Lard quiet but firm; Steam, 13c., cash and March; Kettle, 13¾c.@14c. Bulk Meats active and higher; Shoulders, 8¼c., cash and March, 8⅜c., buyer March; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11⅜c., cash; 11¾c., March; 11⅞c., buyer, March; 12⅛c., buyer May; Clear Sides nominally 12c. Bacon steady and firm; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.; Clear Sides 12¾c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 05. Butter—Demand good at full prices for best; sales of choice at 26c.@28c. Hogs—Demand active; sales of light shipping at $7 90@$8 20; packing grades, $8@$8 25; choice heavy, $8 30@$8 35; receipts, 930 head; shipments, 725 head.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 18.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat opened firm, and about ¼c. higher on options; closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 09½; hard do., $1 16¼; No. 2 do., $1 01; March, $1 01½; April, $1 02½; No. 3 do., 88½c. Corn firmer; No. 2 opened at 44c., closed at 43c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and nominal; No. 2 Spring, March, 81c.; No. 3 do., 50c. Rye scarce; No. 1, 63c. Provisions higher but inactive. Mess Pork $21 75, cash, with buyers at $21 50. Lard—Prime Kettle, 14c.; do. Steam, 13c. Sweet Pickled Hams, 12c.@12½c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 8c., loose; 8¾c., boxed; Middles, 11½c.@12c., boxed. Dressed Hogs less firm at $9 20. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 36,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 61,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Feb. 18.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat quiet but firm; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 24; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 29; Amber Michigan, $1 25½; April, $1 29½; May, $1 31½; No. 2 do., $1 05; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 26; rejected Dayton and Michigan Red, 87½c. Corn steady and firm; High Mixed, 47c.; March, 47¼c.; April, 49c.; May, 50¾c.; Low do., 46¼c.; no grade, 44½. Oats firmer and held higher; White, 40¼c.; Michigan, 36¼c.; rejected, 32c. Clover-seed, $7 90. Hogs, $9 25. Receipts—2,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—100 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Feb. 18.—Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 7,500 bushels Barley. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat very dull; sales, 700 bushels No. 1 White at $1 37; 350 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 19. Corn dull; sales, 5 cars new on private terms; 3 cars new at 52c. Oats, Rye, and Barley neglected. Pork firm at $22 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 13¼c. Highwines nominally $1 09.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 18.—Flour dull; Extra, $4@$4 50; Extra Family, $4 75@$5; A No. 1, $5@$5 50; Fancy, $6 75@$7 50. Grain—Demand light. Wheat, $1@$1 25. Corn, 44c.@46c. Oats, 38c.@43c. Rye, 78c. Provisions strong and buoyant; sellers offering sparingly. Pork, $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats, 8¼c.@8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c.@14⅜c. Lard—Tierce, 14¼c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky quiet but firm, at $1 05. Bagging quiet but firm, at 12c.@13c.

OSWEGO, Feb. 18.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,100 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40; No. White Michigan, $1 45; Extra do., $1 55; sales of Red State at $1 40; White do. at $1 47. Corn unchanged. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at $1 05; No. 2 Bay, $1 10; No. 1 Canada, $1 17@$1 18. Corn-meal, $28, bolted; $25, unbolted, Ꝑ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $16@$17; Shipstuffs, $18@$19; Middlings, $20@$22 Ꝑ ton.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 18.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 33c. Resin firm at $1 50 for Strained. Tar quiet at $1 45.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—Cotton irregular and easier; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 6,048 bales; gross, 6,220 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,345 bales; to France, 4,917 bales; to the Continent, 2,186 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 373,397 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 48,459 bales; gross, 52,718 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 24,676 bales; to France, 16,745 bales; to the Continent, 14,633 bales; to the Channel, 14,320 bales; coastwise, 10,881 bales; sales, 41,450 bales. Corrections—Feb. 11, exports to Great Britain should have been 4,552 bales, instead of 4,564 bales, and Feb. 17, exports coastwise should have been 3,166 bales instead of 3,369 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 18.—Cotton very dull; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 2,090 bales; gross, 2,101 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,882 bales; to the Channel, 670 bales; coastwise, 1,213 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 74,420 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 8,569 bales; gross, 9,549 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,664 bales; to the Continent, 8,027 bales; to the Channel, 670 bales; coastwise, 3,144 bales; sales, 4,969 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 18.—Cotton weak; Middling, 12⅜c.@14c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.@11½c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.@10c.; net receipts, 1,718 bales; exports, to France, 2,114 bales; coastwise, 314 bales; sales, 1,900 bales; stock, 73,897 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 10,674 bales; gross, 10,675 bales; exports, to France, 2,114 bales; to the Continent, 455 bales; to the Channel, 1,525 bales; sales, 11,000 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,207 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 18.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 1,404 bales; exports coastwise, 1,439 bales; sales, 1,108 bales; stock, 65,758 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 11,912 bales; gross, 11,974 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9,231 bales; to France, 884 bales; to the Continent, 4,322 bales; to the Channel, 720 bales; coastwise, 4,419 bales; sales, 7,877 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 18—12:30 P. M.—Consols 94 3-16 for money, and 94 5-16 for the account. Erie Railway Shares, 15⅞. New-York Central, 105.

4 P. M.—Consols 94¼ for money, and 94⅜ for the account. United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 105¾; 1867s, 109½; new fives, 106⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 15⅝; do. Preferred, 32.

5:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, new fives, 106¼.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany increased 4,962,000 marks for the week ending yesterday.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Exchange on London, 25f. 17c. for short sight. Rentes, 67f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is tending down; Middling Uplands, 6 5-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅝d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,500 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 28,500 bales, of which 22,000 bales were American. Weekly Cotton—Sales of the week, 57,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were taken for export and 5,000 bales on speculation; stock in port, 843,000 bales, of which 484,000 bales are American; receipts, 122,000 bales, of which 98,000 bales are American; actual export, 4,000 bales; amount of Cotton afloat, 333,000 bales, of which 247,000 bales are American; forwarded from the ship's side direct to spinners, 20,000 bales; American sales, 33,000 bales. Cotton to arrive dull and weaker; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January, (per sail,) at 6¼d.; do. do., March and April delivery, at 6¼d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6 11-32d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 16,000 quarters; American, 12,000 quarters.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive 1-16d. cheaper; sales of Middling Uplands, regular contract, shipped January, at 6¼d.; do. Low Middling, clause April and May delivery, at 6¼d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6 5-16d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6⅜d.

2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Corn, 27s.@27s. 6d. Ꝑ quarter for New Mixed Western, and 28s. 6d.@29s. 3d for Old do. Wheat, 10s.@10s. 4d. Ꝑ cental for average California White; 10s. 4d.@11s. for Club do., and 8s.@9s. 10d. for Red Western Spring. Peas, 38s. 6d. Ꝑ quarter for Canadian.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,500 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 3-16d.; do. do., February delivery, at 6 1-16d.; do. do., April and May delivery, at 6 3-16d.

5:30 P. M.—Trade Report.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, but not quotably lower. Cotton—Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper on the day. The market closed somewhat steadier. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6¼d.

LONDON, Feb. 18—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of Petroleum, 8½d.@9d. Ꝑ gallon.

3 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10d. Ꝑ gallon. Tallow, 48s. Ꝑ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 18.—Petroleum—[illegible] at 30f. for fine pale American.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—Spanish gold, 213¼@214. Exchange steady; on the United States, 60 days' currency, 10@9 discount; short sight do., [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—LA FAVORITA, (Italian Opera,)—Miss A. Phillipps, Mr. Tom. Karl. Evening—CONCERT by the Philharmonic Society.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. J. Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinee.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport. Matinée.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—QUEEN AND WOMAN—Mr. Frederic Robinson, Mr. Edward Arnott, Miss Ida Vernon. Matinée.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—EAST LYNNE—Miss Lucille Western, Mr. J. B. Studley. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Lesle, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison. Matinée.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart. Matinee.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION BY AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinée.

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It is a miserable thing to see a man of Senator THURMAN'S abilities playing fast and loose with one of the greatest questions which can engage the attention of any nation—that of settling a financial policy on a permanent basis. He declares that the Democratic Party is essentially the party of specie payments, and yet he avows himself in favor of repealing the only positive measure which has yet been proposed for giving the people gold instead of paper. What do the Democratic papers in his own State say about specie payments? They are almost all clamoring for more paper money. The Senator himself would destroy the only bulwark which we have against the inflationists. To be sure, he says in the same breath that he would substitute for it something much stronger. But when, and how? On those vital questions he takes care to say not a word. He concedes for the moment all that the inflationists ask, and leaves it to some indefinite future to vindicate the hard-money principles which he says are so dear to his party. Can Senator THURMAN manage to persuade himself, even in a moment of hallucination, that this is statesmanship?

At last the Democratic pruning-knife has reached Democratic clerks and other officials, and there it suddenly ceases to cut. It is only good for hacking away at Republican appointments. No doubt, it is always easy to practice economy at the expense of your political opponents, but when it comes to a question of lopping off the heads of your own friends, public virtue begins to lose its charm. Will Mr. RANDALL urge a reduction in the salaries of the officials in the House who have been appointed by his own party? He seems to shrink from the prospect. Democrats ought to be "rewarded"—Republicans ought to be turned out, or made to live on starvation wages. Such is the theory of Democratic economy. The more the people see of it, the less they are likely to be in love with it.

It appears to be not unlikely that the two great party conventions of this year will be held at Cincinnati. The Republicans, as we know, have already decided to meet there on the 14th of June, and now a very strong party of Democrats is at Washington urging their committee to follow suit, even at the risk of seeming to tread in the path of the antagonist. There are others, however, who would like to make choice of Philadelphia, in order that they may "catch the Centennial enthusiasm;" and certainly they will badly need all they can catch of that at Philadelphia or anywhere else. But what do they mean to do when they get together in convention? Repeat the Congressional wrangles which have been going on for nearly three months past? That would not help them very much. If some totally new question sprung up, they might have some hope, but in all probability we see before us the issues on which the Presidential election will have to be fought out. And how do the Democrats stand with regard to them? Hopelessly at loggerheads—scarcely two of their "statesmen" can be found to agree fully on any one point. When an army is fighting itself, it can scarcely expect to be an object of great terror to the enemy.

The story of the life of CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, which is told in our columns to-day, will recall to many of our older readers the City of New-York when it was a village compared with what it is now. It is forty years ago since Miss CUSHMAN first appeared at the Park Theatre, and at that time there were very few persons engaged in the business of providing amusement for our citizens. Strike off less than one-fourth of this period, and the last of the theatres up-town was Mr. WALLACK'S. Now we can scarcely count the theatres and music-halls which are to be found above Wallack's. No doubt there are many of our readers who will remember seeing Miss CUSHMAN perform at the old Park, and it may safely be said that since then they have seen no greater American actress. She was one of those members of the dramatic profession who never brought discredit on her craft, either in her public or private life, but, who, on the contrary, was an honor to it, and presented a bright example for all who are to come after her to follow. It is a curious fact that she had for years looked for her death from a cruel disease which had long afflicted her, and yet that it had nothing to do with her end. She survived the attacks of cancer to fall a victim to pneumonia. She will long be respectfully remembered, not only by the members of her own calling, but by the public which she faithfully served.

The telegraph informed us the other day that after consultation with Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. BRADLAUGH was about to set off on a lecturing "crusade" against the recent purchase of the Suez Canal shares by the British Government. This seems a strange alliance, and we may judge from the recent Liberal papers in England that it will not be very welcome to the party which they represent. The *Spectator*—a worshiper of GLADSTONE—remonstrates with him on his determination to oppose the Government policy, especially without first taking counsel with the present recognized leader of the party, Lord HARTINGTON. He is, it appears, bent on pulling down the very man whom he advised his party to follow, and professes to carry out a policy of his own whenever the whim seizes him. The divisions of our own Democratic Party scarcely find a parallel in this total demoralization. Is the day when great parties are willing to acknowledge the right of leaders to lead them gone forever? It looks very much like it—but we doubt whether the new system will work as well, especially in times of great emergency, as the old one.

What is the matter with Col. SCOTT'S Texas Pacific bill? The House Pacific Railroad Committee, to which it was referred, handed it over to a subcommittee for consideration; the subcommittee considered it favorably and so reported it to the full committee. The full committee received it with great cordiality, and held a meeting to consider when it should be favorably reported to the House. This was more than a week ago, and it was confidently predicted at that time that the bill would be recommended for passage. As the bill proposed to make the country pay some $5,000,000 a year to Col. SCOTT, much public interest was naturally excited by it. The committee seemed to awake to this fact. There was a hitch. The reports from Washington said the committee stood six to six, with one in doubt. Another meeting was held, and still there was no action taken. Yesterday the committee met again, and, after solemnly regarding the bill and the political situation for some hours, agreed to meet again. The next consultation will take place on Wednesday. Evidently there is something about this bill which makes it dangerous to handle. Why is it not favorably reported? To be sure, there is no danger of its passing; but the Presidential campaign is coming on, and a summary of the chief features of this colossal job, with the favorable recommendation of a Democratic committee attached to it, would make very interesting reading between this and next November.

The Washington gossip about the supposed desire of the President to turn Secretary BRISTOW out of the Cabinet has the obvious effect of exciting public distrust regarding the earnestness of the Administration in regard to the prosecution of the whisky frauds. There is certainly no evidence, as yet, that President GRANT has departed from the intention expressed in his order that no guilty man should be allowed to escape. When any such evidence appears, it will be time enough to deal with it. Even assuming the truth of the report that the President is dissatisfied with the methods of the prosecution in the BABCOCK case, it is only fair that he should be allowed time to state his reasons for entertaining such a feeling. But it ought to be obvious enough to every member of the Cabinet that a more than ordinary responsibility attaches to the Administration in taking any step likely to terminate the official influence of Secretary BRISTOW. He has shown such unusual energy, resolution, and ability in the discharge of the regular duties of his position, as well as in the special work of reform which he has carried out so successfully, that anything like ungenerous treatment of such an officer would inflict lasting odium on all concerned in it. Such a course would be the surest way to give Secretary BRISTOW a commanding political position before the country.

REPORTS OF DEBATES IN CONGRESS.

It cannot have failed to occur to many of our readers as a curious fact that our Government, which claims to be the most purely representative in the world, affords to its citizens less opportunity for general and accurate understanding of its operations than others which are nominally far more arbitrary. We profess to regard the officers of our Government as the servants of the people, but there never was a corps of servants whose affairs were less known to their nominal employers. Of the Chief Executive, we know with certainty only what the annual or occasional Messages are allowed to reveal, while of the subordinate departments we know little or nothing. The Treasury Department, as to such functions as depend for success on the co-operation of financial leaders, does explain its plans, at least in part. But of the detail, or even the general management of the great body of the fiscal affairs of the Government, popular knowledge is very insufficient. Indeed, it may be said with substantial correctness that, except by the clumsy and ineffective method of a Congressional investigation, there is no opportunity to get at facts of the utmost interest. Even the Congressional investigation has the disadvantage of being, in most cases, very partial, while its results are presented through the agency of a majority and a minority, both partisan. And these statements apply even more generally to other departments than to the Treasury.

If this is remarkable in the executive branch of a free Government, a similar state of things is still more so with reference to the Legislature, whose debates might fairly be supposed to be of the greatest interest to the people. But it so happens that not only are the debates in Congress not reported for the press, except in a skeleton form, but there is nowhere kept an account of such debates that can be relied on for fullness and accuracy. This is all the more unfortunate because there is what purports to be such an account, made by accomplished short-hand reporters employed by each branch of Congress, from whose notes what is represented as an accurate report is laid each morning on the desks of members of each house. With the imperfections, omissions, and blunders of the newspaper reports we have nothing now to do; but that Congress should tolerate so palpable an imposition as the *Congressional Record* is something, if not unaccountable, certainly thoroughly discreditable. For this *Record* has every fault which a report can be made to have. It not only does not give what was actually done and said, but it gives what was not done and not said. It pretends to be an official and complete report of Congressional proceedings, while in reality it is defaced by the vanity, the cowardice, or the jealousy of every member who happens to be subject to such defects. In other words, members make a practice of "revising" their utterances. They keep them from publication until such time as suits them, going carefully over them, to put in what they meant to say and forgot, or to strike out what they said and are ashamed of, or to alter and amend whatever they think will not commend itself to their critical constituents. Necessarily, such treatment ruins the *Record* as an official report, and leaves it no report at all.

No one needs to be told that these practices are entirely indefensible. That they are allowed, is only another instance of the truth of the time-worn maxim that a "fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind." If the majority of the members of each house did not feel in their own hearts that they might like to avail themselves at some time of the wholly unjustifiable privileges practiced with reference to the *Record*, they would soon put an end to them. Their common sense, to say nothing of their self-respect, must be outraged by the fraud—it is nothing less—which is daily committed in the issue of the *Record* as an official and complete account of Congressional proceedings. If, then, common sense and self-respect were stronger in their minds than foolish vanity, or even a less creditable feeling, they would very quickly abolish the nuisance and evil of false reports officially promulgated as correct.

The disadvantages to the public arising from the present loose manner of managing the *Record* are increased by the mode of its distribution. Its circulation is principally confined to the patronage of Congressmen themselves, who send it out to their constituents whenever it happens to contain one of their speeches. It results from this that its misrepresentations are always laid before precisely those persons whom they are most calculated to mislead, and for the very purpose of misleading. The Congressman, who, under pretext of getting printed a speech on the Cuba question, really got into the official report a gross and scurrilous attack on a Senator to whom he was personally hostile, undoubtedly sent out the accredited account of his speech far and wide, wherever its perusal would aid in his detestable purpose. The House, when the matter was called to its attention, listened to some rambling talk on the matter, and ordered the speech to be omitted from the official report when it was bound. But who ever read a bound volume of Congressional reports, except in the beaten way of professional duty?

What every honorable interest involved in this matter requires is that Congress should cause to be made a complete and accurate account of its proceedings, with literal exactness, from short-hand notes, and to be printed immediately, without alteration or explanation. What is further required is that this report shall be sent at cost of printing and postage to any one who may wish it. Then the *Record* would be of great practical value, and would reach those by whom its value would be understood, while Congressmen might continue to distribute it, at their own cost, as freely as they chose.

THE GERMAN NATURALIZATION TREATY.

A subject which excites a great deal of interest among our German citizens, and which has a very important bearing on the relations of this country with European powers, was briefly referred to in the House of Representatives the other day. It came up in the form of an adverse report made by Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on a motion to consider the expediency of giving the requisite notice for the withdrawal of the United States from the naturalization treaty concluded with the North German Confederation in 1868. The opposition to the renewal of the treaty, so far at least as this country is concerned, comes mainly from the well-to-do portion of our German-American citizens. Their opposition is directed against that clause of the treaty which provides that a German naturalized in this country who returns to Germany and protracts his stay beyond two years, shall be held to have renounced his adopted citizenship, and shall become again subject to the legal obligations of the country of his birth. Some objection may also be made to the clause which renders a German naturalized here subject, on his return to his native land, to military service "actually due and required of him by some call or demand of the Government upon him prior to his emigration." In other words, a German flying to the United States to escape a summons to military service actually presented to him would be treated on his return like any other fugitive from a legal warrant.

While Germans ought to be the best judges of whether these requirements have been found oppressive or not, there is no evidence that the German Government has applied them in an arbitrary or too exacting fashion. There is as little reason to suppose that our Government could make any better terms with Germany than it did after long and difficult negotiations in 1868. Should German-Americans propose to dispense with special treaty protection altogether, and fall back upon the doctrine of American rights first formulated by Secretary CASS, they would still be in no better position than they are at present. In fact they would be in rather a worse position, for the Government of the United States is becoming less and less disposed to extend the protection of its flag over adopted citizens who make a very protracted stay in the land of their birth, while it has never pretended that American citizenship can shield a man against a liability to legal prosecution incurred before his expatriation. The question of when an adopted citizen shall be held to have renounced his naturalization must be definitely settled before long, if the country is to avoid the danger of serious international complications. It may be assumed that the limit of two years' continuous residence, which is inserted in most of our naturalization treaties, would not be exceeded in any general provision on the subject. The abrogation of the German treaty would, however, expose German-Americans residing for some time in Germany to incessant interference, and would deprive them of their existing right to demand compensation for any infraction of the privileges solemnly ratified by the treaty.

It is just possible that the German Government may give notice of their intention to withdraw from the treaty when the time arrives next year. A strong party in Germany is vehemently opposed to the premium which they think it places on emigration, and efforts are already being made to create a public sentiment adverse to its renewal. If naturalized Germans would stop to consider the enormous advance which was made by the treaty of 1868 upon the previous attitude of the Prussian Government on this subject, they would find some additional reasons for letting well alone. As Mr. FAULKNER shows, it is only thirty-six years ago since the great international jurist, WHEATON, then American Minister at Berlin, was compelled to reply to the petition for protection made by a naturalized Prussian, who had on his return been compelled to perform military service: "Having returned to the country of your birth, your native domicile and natural character revert, (so long as you remain in the Prussian dominions,) and you are bound, in all respects, to obey the laws exactly as if you had never emigrated." Anywhere else but in Prussia, he could have claimed American protection while in the pursuit of his lawful business; but as his native country had never acknowledged the right of expatriation, and as his adopted country had not yet declared it as a fundamental principle of its institutions, he became a Prussian subject when he set foot in Prussia again. Up to the date of the conclusion of the North German treaty of 1868—not even yet extended to the new States of the Imperial Union—Prussia never conceded that any of her subjects could evade by emigration their obligations to perform military service when called upon. The fundamental law of Prussia remains unchanged in this respect, and should this Naturalization Treaty be abrogated, we may see a renewal of the harassing system of arrests, fines, and imprisonments applied to naturalized Germans visiting their native country. That is a contingency which our Government is bound to do its utmost to prevent, for in the present condition of public sentiment about such matters there is no saying to what lengths it might be compelled to go to redress wrongs thus inflicted. The obviously wise course is to hold fast to the concessions which we have got, and use every opportunity to obtain such additional ones as may be shown to be needed.

ELM TREES IN DANGER.

Tree after tree departs. First the Charter oak, so dear to Connecticut pride, passed into an eternity of exhaustless walking-sticks and work-boxes. Then the Stuyvesant pear tree, which during so many years had dragged out a miserable existence, fettered with flagstones and tortured by the jack-knives of relic hunters, abandoned the struggle, and lay down to die on the pitiless pavement of Third avenue. And now the ancient elm, which waved welcoming branches to the first pilgrims who landed in Massachusetts Bay, has also yielded to the relentless blows of time. We have now no tree left which possesses any historic associations of much interest, except the imaginary apple tree under which LEE surrendered his ragged veterans. The vast and venerable tree beneath the astonishing branches of which imaginative artists have depicted WILLIAM PENN in the act of purchasing city lots from Indian real estate operators, paying them the highest market price in the rag and blanket currency of the period, probably never had any existence outside of the mind of the well-meaning but unscientific painter who first put it upon canvas. Equally unsubstantial is the sour apple tree which, during the early days of the rebellion, certain musical patriots determined to provide for the convenience of JEFFERSON DAVIS and his associates. The Boston elm was really the last of our historic trees, and it is a pity that it did not survive until next July, so that Boston might have held a private centennial celebration under its shadow.

Of course, the first impulse of every one on hearing that the Boston elm was no more, was to mourn the melancholy event. This first sadness was human, soon followed by an uneasy foreboding. Judging from experience, there can be little doubt that as soon as the news reached the various manufacturers of walking-sticks throughout the country, they instantly ordered a cord apiece of elm wood, with a view to stocking the market with centennial canes made from the wood of the Boston elm. We know to our sorrow what happened when the Charter oak fell. For the next few years, whole forests of oak trees were cut down and converted into walking-sticks, which were sold as pieces of the genuine Charter oak. Certain Protestant zealots have alleged that the quantity of relics of the true cross exhibited at Roman Catholic shrines is sufficient to build a man-of-war. A formidable navy could be built out of relics of the Charter oak, and probably three or four large frigates could be freighted exclusively with snuff-boxes from the Stuyvesant pear tree. Unless the Selectmen of Massachusetts villages exercise constant vigilance, there will not be an elm tree left in the State at the end of the next fortnight. Every elm from Berkshire County to Cape Cod will be cut down by speculators, and sold to the more conscientious cane-makers who may prefer that their Boston elm wood should be cut in Massachusetts rather than in Oregon. This unlimited destruction of elms and deception of purchasers can only be prevented by prompt action on the part of the Boston authorities. Let them appoint an officer to certify to the genuineness of canes made from the genuine elm, by stamping them with an appropriate device. If this is done, and the public refuses to buy any elm canes not bearing the official stamp, there will be some chance of saving the American elm from sudden extinction. It may not be true that the real cause of the decay of American ship-building was the extensive destruction of our oak forests, which followed the fall of the Charter oak; and there may be more or less exaggeration in the estimate of politcal economists, that the death of the Stuyvesant pear tree caused an immediate scarcity of such trees, and thus increased the price of pears to such an extent that cholera morbus in the pear season was reduced one half, and the revenue from taxes imposed on paregoric and camphor declined to a very serious extent. Even if we are not to accept these assertions without question, they undoubtedly have a basis of truth, and they ought to warn us of the danger that threatens the elm, and to lead us to save it while there is yet time.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

It is seldom that the preparations for a great public enterprise are accompanied by such excellent prospects of success as in the case of the Centennial Exhibition. In works of such magnitude, something almost always goes wrong. Serious mistakes and delays occur, even under what appears to be the best possible management. In the Centennial project, nothing of the kind has taken place. It would be an uncommon incident for an ordinary private house to be built with anything like the punctuality and precision with which the immense edifices of the Exhibition have been constructed; and a similar remark may, so far as we can at present judge, be made in regard to all the other preparations and arrangements.

It is the wonderful degree of prosperity which has thus far attended the work that constitutes the principal source of assurance in regard to what the Exhibition will be when in full operation. The freedom from hindrance and mishap which has up to the present time existed has not been accidental. The enterprise has not simply happened to go on well, as a man may happen to make a fortune by accident. The care, judgment, forethought, and watchfulness manifested in what has been accomplished are not mere appearances. There can be no mistake about their reality. Nor can there be any doubt respecting the combination displayed of grasp of mind and fertility of invention in planning, with expertness and skill in executing. The most rigid scrutiny of what has been done is, in the mind of the competent observer, productive of no change from the favorable impression created at first sight, except, if possible, increased satisfaction and admiration. There are a good many people who have a notion that in so vast a project as the Centennial enterprise there must necessarily be something visionary. They attach, almost as a matter of course, the idea of incompleteness to the practical workings of such a scheme. Perhaps some of the persons who have lately visited the Exhibition grounds may have gone there with this impression, but we feel perfectly safe in asserting that not a solitary one of them has taken it away with him.

That the management of the affairs of the Exhibition after its opening will be characterized by the same energy and thoroughness which have been shown in the preparations is quite certain. The men who have conducted the enterprise hitherto are to continue their care of it. Nor is there the slightest disposition on their part to relax their efforts, or to presume unduly upon their previous success. On the contrary, they evince most plainly an earnest anxiety that the beneficial effects of so much good work should in no degree be impaired by any deficiency in the management of the Exhibition itself. They have labored hard and vigilantly, and they expect to continue to do so. They do not mean to have anything, however slight, go wrong during the celebration if they can help it. Their plans for the management of the Exhibition have, as we have ample reason for believing, been as carefully and judiciously formed as those for the construction of the buildings; and their efficiency in carrying out the plans will, there can be no doubt, prove as great in the one case as in the other.

The success of the Centennial in regard to the articles exhibited is no less satisfactorily assured than in reference to its management. The applications for space have, both in number and general character, not only fully equaled, but greatly surpassed, the most sanguine expectations. Some of the very departments, in relation to which apprehensions were felt that there might be deficiencies in these respects, are likely to be among the most complete and satisfactory of all.

Of the success of the Exhibition in regard to the number of visitors, there is, in the minds of those who have most carefully considered the subject, no doubt whatever. Great exertions have been made to collect information bearing upon this question, and calculations upon all the data by any possibility obtainable have occupied no small amount of time and labor. Nothing in this matter, or in anything else connected with the Exhibition, has been left to "guess-work;" a circumstance to which we wish to call particular attention, as constituting one of the most important causes of the prosperity which has thus far attended the enterprise, and an inestimably valuable guarantee of the success of its future operations. We may add that the admirable management which has hitherto been shown, and of the continuance of which we have such ample assurance, will form one of the main inducements in attracting a large concourse of visitors. To render the Exhibition a complete success in regard to attendance, it obviously was necessary to render it a success in itself. How well the latter object has been secured we have already seen. That the other will be no less satisfactorily accomplished is a point which is, we think, equally well established.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"La Cenerentola" was sung last evening at the Academy of Music for the first time in many years. Its bright and gossipy music still pleases, but, listening to it after modern compositions, its influence over the *dilettanti* of the Old World, a third of a century ago, seems difficult of explanation. The performance yesterday derived most interest from the début in this City of Miss Matilde Phillips, a sister of Miss Adelaide Phillips. The débutante has a contralto voice of excellent quality, but of rather small volume, and though she does not always use it with quite the skill requisite for the proper interpretation of the florid numbers of "La Cenerentola," she nevertheless sings with expression and taste. Miss Phillips was greeted with much cordiality, and her final rondo, "Non più mesta," was so neatly executed that its repetition was insisted upon. The work was nicely interpreted in other respects, Miss Adelaide Phillips and Signorina Lamberti sustaining the remaining female rôles, the venerable baritone, Signor Ferranti, making amends for sundry vocal deficiencies by much animated pantomime, and Signori Carpi and Baganini rendering the ornate music allotted to them with considerable facility. "La Cenerentola," which is best described, briefly, as an Italian opera bouffe written, of course, with infinite *esprit* and elegance, but containing no thoughts of particular originality or charm, will be sung once more on Monday evening next, when a representation supplementary to the regular season is to occur. At to-day's matinée "La Favorita" will be the attraction.

TO-DAY'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"Julius Cæsar" will be represented this afternoon at Booth's.

"Rose Michel" will be acted this afternoon at the Union Square Theatre.

A matinée of the Boston Philharmonic Club occurs at Steinway Hall, to-day.

Mr. De Cordova lectures to-night on "Courtship and Marriage," at Chickering Hall.

The first matinée recital of "Brass" is announced for to-day, at the Park Theatre.

"La Favorita" will be sung by Miss Phillips at the Academy of Music, this afternoon.

The last matinée performance of "John Garth" may be attended to-day at Wallack's.

A matinée representation of "East Lynne" takes place at the Grand Opera-house, to-day.

"Pique" will be played at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this afternoon as well as this evening.

The Philharmonic concert occurs to-night, at the Academy, Miss Julia Rivé being the soloist.

The San Francisco Minstrels will give their wonted après-midi entertainment, this afternoon.

Messrs. C. W. Barry and Louis Aldrich act in "The Spy" at Wood's Museum, this afternoon.

A matinée representation of "Queen and Woman" may be witnessed at the Brooklyn Theatre, to-day.

Matinée entertainments are announced for to-day at the Olympic and Eagle Theatres, and at the Parisian Varieties.

MR. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The programme for Mr. Thomas' approaching symphony concert, to occur on Saturday evening next, is as follows:

Symphony, in G; (No. 13, Breitkopf & Haertel's edition)..............Haydn
Concerto in C, (Koechel 467,) Piano and Orchestra..............Mozart
Mr. William Mason.
Overture, "Coriolan," op. 61..............Beethoven
Suite, No. 2, in F, op. 194, (new)..............Raff
(In Ungarischer Weise.)

1. An der Grenze.—Overture.
2. Auf der Puss a.—Traeumerei.
3. Bei einem Aufzug der Houved.—Marsch.
4. Volkslied mit Variationen.
5. Vor der Czarda.—Finale.

HOME NOTES.

Miss Maggie Mitchell was in Richmond, this week.

Mr. Sothern was this week at the Boston Theatre.

"Around the World" was given this week in Toronto.

Mr. Montague acted at the Boston Museum, this week.

Mr. John McCullough acted this week in Providence.

Miss Clara Morris acted this week at Ford's, in Baltimore.

Mr. J. T. Raymond has terminated his New-Orleans engagement.

Miss Agnes Booth was at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati, this week.

"Henry V." was the attraction at Macauley's, in Louisville, this week.

Dr. Hans von Bülow has reached St. Louis, on his way to New-Orleans.

Mr. Barry Sullivan was this week at the Grand Opera-house in Cincinnati.

The Kellogg English opera troupe was at the National Theatre, in Washington, this week.

The French comedy troupe has had an exceedingly prosperous season in New-Orleans.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mlle. Krauss has been taken ill, and the rehearsals of M. Mermet's "Jean d'Arc" have been again suspended.

M. Offenbach has returned to Paris from Vienna, and set to work on the music for the *morceaux* of Mlle. Thérèsa, in the part which MM. Leterrier and Vanloo are preparing for her in the "Voyage dans la Lune."

The death is recorded, in London, of Mr. George Vincent, the well-known actor, so long identified by playgoers with the representation of *Melter Moss*, in the drama of the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," produced at the Olympic Theatre in May, 1863.

The Queen's Theatre in London will be opened by Mr. John Coleman, in the early part of next Summer, with a great spectacular Shakespearean revival. Arrangements are not definitely made, but the second part of "King Henry IV." is not unlikely to be decided upon.

THE LATE MRS. JOHN WATTS.

Another of the old New-York citizens has passed away leaving a vacancy which can not be well filled. Mrs. Watts was a woman of rare education and refinement, and combined in herself the blending of womanly virtues and cultivation of mind; she possessed a vast amount of literary attainment, and was an astute thinker and critic of all that she read. Of simple tastes, she was surrounded by a most affectionate circle of family relations, and a large number of devoted and admiring friends, and by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance she was held in the greatest love, esteem, and respect. Born in New-Jersey, daughter of the late John Rutherfurd, United States Senator from that State, and Helena, daughter of Lewis Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence, at an early age she married the late Dr. John Watts, the prominent physician of his time in New-York, grandson of Gen. Lord Stirling, of Revolutionary record, and leaves one daughter, widow of Archibald Russell, of this City. Mrs. Watts was a Christian in the thorough sense and acceptation of the word, and as simple as a child in her belief and convictions; she was a large contributor to missionary work and the distribution of the Bible among the poor; she was the last surviving original member of the Ascension Church of this City, and a communicant from its inception; she also was most liberal in the foundation and support of the Ascension Church in Esopus, which she attended during the Summer months. Her place will never be filled, and the hearts of many poor as of rich, of simple as of cultivated, of humble as of birth and distinction will feel a pang of regret that a life so long, so honorable, and so beloved, has come to a close, and all will mourn the loss and cherish the memory of one whose example it might be well to follow.

OBITUARY.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Charlotte Cushman died at the Parker House at 9:10 this morning. She had been afflicted with cancer for a long time, but was better last week, and took a short walk on Saturday last, when she took cold and pneumonia resulted. She was quite cheerful yesterday, but a change occurred at 2 o'clock this morning, and at 7 she became unconscious, and death followed at the hour mentioned.

The word great is one that is used relatively, and ought to be so understood; but, unfortunately, the public and the press too often give it a positive signification. We are very much in the habit of calling those great who have no other qualification for the epithet than the negative one of being not quite so little as others, of being, in short, Tritons among minnows, but minnows among Tritons. She who is gone, Charlotte Saunders Cushman, was great in the other and in the completer sense, being, indeed, one of those rare spirits whose impress on the body of their own age the effacing foot of time is powerless to obliterate for centuries. Those who are only relatively great, though their names may be preserved by the accident of literature, like "the ingenious Pinketh man" of Addison, are known only to the erudite and the literary. But those who are truly great, like Garrick, and Alleyne, and Burbidge, live in the recollections and the imaginations of all save the grossly ignorant. We who have been thrilled by Forrest, by Macready, and by the last lost one, Charlotte Cushman; who have been fascinated and dominated by Burton and by Hackett, may with some show of reason indulge the hope that the immortality claimed for them may be genuine. Certainly, as far as human judgment will go, the claims of Charlotte Cushman to an enduring place in the memories of the English-speaking race appear to be well founded. To us before whose minds the mention of that name acts as a magic spell, and conjures up visions of *Lady Macbeth*, of *Bianca*, of the *Actress of Padua*, of that awesome *Meg Merrilies*, there can be little doubt. She was, it is true, but an actress; but her fame may be as enduring as a conqueror's. She was but an actress; but the influence of her genius was so great that her death has made a positive gap in our lives. She was but an actress; yet there was hardly a hearthstone among the English-speaking families of the world where her name was not a household word.

It is a curious fact that almost all the great histrionic geniuses known to history were born outside of the traditions of the stage. Hackett was a merchant and a gentleman, Macready a gentleman and a fine scholar, Charlotte Cushman was the daughter of a wealthy merchant of Boston. Had her father never failed in business, it is almost certain that this lady's name would never have been encircled with a halo of brightness. She would have been perhaps noted in a small circle of Bostonians as the possessor of a fine contralto voice of a peculiar timbre, or as her friends expressed it in early days, "full of strange tones." She was born in Richmond street, Boston, in the month of July, [illegible], and her youth did not betray the least histrionic power, probably because her surroundings were Puritan, and the stage was an unknown thing to her. When, however, her father failed in business and died despairingly, and her mother was left to provide for four children, with very slender means, the voice of the eldest daughter seemed a source of revenue too promising to be neglected. To the strait-laced notions of the little world in which she lived there was but one possible avenue in which this voice could be developed—that of a church choir. Mr. Charles Mackey was then the most influential man in the music world, and after some preliminary teachings Miss Cushman sang in a Boston church. Here she made herself so remarkable that a wealthy amateur of Boston provided the means for more extended musical instruction for three years, during which time she sang repeatedly at social concerts. When Mrs. Joseph Wood, the once famous singer, first came to Boston to give a series of concerts, she heard Miss Cushman sing selections from one of Handel's great oratorios, and pronounced her voice the finest contralto in America. She sang with Mrs. Wood in various concerts, and that lady strongly urged her to give up the idea of being a teacher of music, or even a concert singer, and to embrace operatic singing. For the keen eye of the professional woman at once detected what had escaped the notice of others—that to a fine voice Charlotte Cushman united remarkable aptitude for acting. To that advice, so full of sympathy, so free from envy, the American stage owes the most imposing figure that has adorned its boards.

But the friends of the Cushmans shrank with horror from the idea of the stage, which they ranked with vile pursuits, ignorant alike of the virtue that has adorned it and of the influence for good which it possesses. To turn Charlotte Cushman from the project was, however, impossible; the genius of the lyric muse had spoken, and the soul within her had answered. She was, besides, a lady of unbending firmness, against whose settled resolution the importunities and feeble reasonings and wailing reproaches of friends were as impotent as mountain mist upon the solid ledges of the mountain. For two years more she studied with an interest and a fire unknown even to herself. When she made her debut at the Tremont Theatre, in April, 1835, as the *Countess* in an Anglicised version of the "Marriage of Figaro," it was with the certainty of success. The grand voice was charming; but the life, the energy, the amazing power, and wealth of resources of the actress were overwhelming, and she achieved a veritable and complete triumph. New-Orleans was then the only city that enjoyed the luxury of a genuine opera-house and a regular operatic season, and for that city the new star was immediately engaged. Here, however, an extraordinary disaster awaited her. She was still young, being then only nineteen, and her voice was perfectly fresh; but the climate destroyed the lower notes of her register, and she was confronted with the fearful phantom of failure. She resolved to force her voice to the requirements of a soprano scale, and did so for a time, but with the ultimate result of destroying her upper notes. Her voice was completely gone.

Her agony at this time must have been extreme. All the visions of a wonderful success had first been unrolled before her intoxicated brain, and then snatched away. She had been materially aiding her mother, whose resources had not increased, but whose expenses had naturally grown with the growth of her family. Nothing seemed left for her but the obscure labor of a teacher, and the recollections of that brief but wonderful success. Mr. Barton, who was then the manager of the St. Charles Theatre, belonged to a good school of acting, for he had long been a member of Drake's company at St. Louis, which contained the Placides, Sol Smith, and others well known to fame. He had been greatly attracted by the acting powers of the young singer, and he came to console her in her anguish. To her piteous exclamation of "What shall I do, Mr. Barton?" he answered, with enthusiasm, "Go on the stage; you're a born actress. You cannot fail; you must succeed." And with all the warmth of genuine admiration he poured out his observations upon her acting, and convinced her that here lay her true power. And such was his opinion of her strength that he counseled her to fly at the highest game. *Lady Macbeth* has, ever since Mrs. Siddons' performance, been considered the acme of a tragedienne's art. "Act *Lady Macbeth*," said the friendly manager, and here again the advice of a professional determined her career, and led her to success. In both the great crises of her life her success was due to the admiring sympathy of a class most unreasonably accused of envy, but whose members in reality are ever the first to detect genius, and to applaud and encourage it.

As *Lady Macbeth* she appeared, and the theatre was filled for the first night with people curious to see the songstress in the greatest rôle of tragedy. But they were soon appalled by the tremendous powers which Charlotte Cushman evinced. Barton was in ecstasies. He went about from friend to friend, saying, "I knew it, I knew it; greatest living actress on the stage." The people were taken captive. They rose to her, and bestowed on her such salvos of applause as it is the lot of few performers to receive. The agony of [illegible] failure was over. The path she trod belonged to her; the region of the tragic muse was henceforth hers—fairly won. That first night [illegible] cut deep in her memory, never to be [illegible], and the triumph was repeated [illegible] Opera-house that had witnessed [illegible] to regain that which was [illegible] emptied, so great was the interest excited by her wonderful success. She made the people understand the character that Shakespeare drew; she was neither stilted, nor mock-heroic, nor monotonous, but so fiercely, so vividly natural that the spectators were afraid of her as they would have been of a pantheress let loose. It was impossible that New-Orleans should long retain such a woman, and accordingly the next year she appeared at the Bowery Theatre in the same great character. There was the same wonderful success, the same excitement, and the same immense houses of enthralled spectators. But hardly had she been performing for a week, when she was prostrated by a fever, and during her illness her wardrobe perished in the fire which destroyed the Old Bowery. When she recovered, she was immediately offered an engagement for three years at the Park Theatre, where she essayed with unvarying triumph a round of leading characters, some of which belonged to high comedy. In these, though her genius was manifest, and her power of holding her audience unusually great, it is probable that she was not so unrivaled as in other parts which gave her wider field of action and sufficient scope for the display of her burning force. But these parts enabled her to educate and train her capabilities, and helped to make her many-sided.

In the Fall of 1840 she went to Philadelphia, having been engaged for the National Theatre of that city by Burton, then its manager. She played throughout the season with him, but afterward conducted herself the Walnut Street Theatre, where she not only continued to delight her audiences, but also introduced one of her sisters, Susan, who was well known to the public in after years as Mrs. Muspratt. The two played together in many pieces, Charlotte often assuming male characters to the heroines of her sister. During the three years that she continued as manager Macready came to this country, and hearing immediately of the tragic star that had arisen, went to see her performance. He was so enraptured that he besought her to act the heroines with him whenever she could find time to do so. She was subsequently induced to accompany him on a professional tour through the Northern States, and played several weeks with him in Boston. He advised her most strongly to visit England, and at the conclusion of her engagement with him she acted on his counsel, and in the Fall of 1844 sailed for the Old World. In February, 1845, she appeared at the Princess' as *Bianca* in Milman's play of "Fazio," and subsequently in her great rôle of *Lady Macbeth*. The verdict of the public and the press was instantaneous. It was in every paper and on every lip that the vacant throne of Mrs. Siddons had found a successor, and that the tragic sceptre was once more in most royal hands. There was no dissentient voice. She offended no hypercritical nor over-refined taste, as did Forrest, with whom she was then acting. She had power without grossness, artistic finish without feebleness, and an overwhelming histrionic instinct which enabled her to be the characters which she assumed. She had no charms of person, for she was ugly beyond average ugliness. But the homely face could lighten up with a splendor that was transcendently beautiful; the ungraceful form could quiver with a passion that was electrical; the wiry voice had tones in it that were tremulously sweet, with all the intoxication of absorbing love, or gutturally savage with the demoniac rage of intense, venomous hatred. She conquered the cold, impassive English at once, and they at once accorded to her all the honors that ambition could wish. She entered into their hearts without opposition, and reigned there as absolutely without a rival, as for so many years she has done here.

It was not alone the public that greeted her as the successor of Mrs. Siddons. The most scholarly writers gave to the world criticisms in which her impersonations were analyzed with enthusiastic admiration. For eighty-four nights she continued to act a round of the highest rôles known to the profession, and the performance was faithfully followed in magazines and daily journals and quarterly reviews. From the Princess' she went to the Haymarket in the following season, where she was joined by her sister, who performed *Juliet* to her *Romeo*. During this season she repeated frequently her grand performance of *Meg Merrilies*, which she had given during the previous season, but which had been rather overshadowed in critical estimation by her personation of *Portia* on the same night. The public had recognized it as a most thrilling impersonation, and when she repeated it more frequently it began to be still more appreciated, and was finally considered her greatest rôle—not, however, by the critics, who have always given the first rank to her delineation of *Lady Macbeth*. But in whatever part she played she was certain of popular applause and full houses. During that first visit to England the world rained gold down upon her, and when she returned to her own country in 1849 she was comparatively a rich woman. The next year she appeared at the Broadway Theatre as *Mrs. Haller*, in "The Stranger," and followed up her success in Kotzebue's dismal play by her own character of *Meg Merrilies*, which created the same wonderful furor here that it had done in England. And one may remark that the Americans had seen her *Meg Merrilies* when she had played under Mr. Burton's management, but as it was a new rôle they had waited for the stamp of foreign approval before they had ventured to become enthusiastic over it. She played also at Brougham's Lyceum, and at the Opera-house in Astor place, and went starring through the country for several years, returning in the Fall of 1852 to England, where, to be honest about it, she was infinitely better appreciated than in her own land. The Americans had an obsolete idea that an actress ought to be pretty, and were not quite satisfied with the looks of their great tragedienne. She played for a couple of seasons in the old country with most golden results, and having accumulated a fortune went to Rome, where she bought a villa and lived for years in retirement.

But to one who had achieved such noble triumphs retirement lost its attractions, and at length inaction to that restless, unquiet heart became torture. She returned to England and acted at the Haymarket in the Fall and Winter of 1856 and the Spring of 1857. During these engagements she played generally *Meg Merrilies* and *Romeo*, which were her favorite rôles, but she also played in the "Wife" and the "Actress of Padua." At the close of the season she returned to America, and in the Fall of the same year reappeared at New-York on the stage of Burton's new theatre as *Bianca*. She played in different parts of the country with great, but not unvarying, success, having at Philadelphia signally failed to excite the usual enthusiasm. For many subsequent years her time was divided between her Roman villa, where she attempted to live in ease, and flying visits to the stages of England and America. During the war she acted in some of our leading towns for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, and drew immense houses. Then she returned to Rome, but not for long, being compelled to seek the assistance of the famous Simpson, of Edinburgh, who performed on her a difficult surgical operation. Its success prolonged her life for a term, and perhaps would have extended it to the three-score and ten years which men consider their due. But the heart of Charlotte Cushman was in her profession, and when her infirmities would not permit her to act, she commenced to give readings that were as thronged as her histrionic performances. The greater part of her time for the last seven years was passed at her Newport villa. From this house Miss Cushman paid flying visits to the great cities where she gave her readings, careless of the pains and privations of railroad travel, and intent only on pouring forth to the world her abundant stores of dramatic knowledge. Saturday evening, Nov. 7, 1874, Miss Cushman made her last appearance in this City. On that occasion she acted *Lady Macbeth* among her support being Mr. George Vandenhoff, Charles Wheatleigh, Frederic Warde, and others. It was the last night of the engagement of this distinguished lady. Booth's Theatre was crowded with an intelligent and cultivated audience. Upon the conclusion of the tragedy an original ode, written for the occasion by R. H. Stoddard, was read by Prof. Roberts, after which William Cullen Bryant, on behalf of the Arcadian Club, presented the great tragic actress with a laurel crown. In his presentation remarks the distinguished citizen said in substance that such a wreath was due to only such a one as had won an eminent and enviable renown by successive conquests, which had been accomplished by the lady before him in the realms of histrionic art. Miss Cushman made a fitting response, after which she was drawn to her hotel by her admirers, the horses having been removed from her carriage. Subsequently Miss Cushman made a tour of the States, playing a farewell engagement in all the principal cities of the country. In 1875 her health, which had been quite feeble for some time, compelled her to give up all of her engagements, and she at once hastened to her villa at Newport. Here she remained during the Summer months; but when Autumn came she went to Boston, where she died. Her intellectual supremacy never failed her. Though slowly perishing from the sapping of a mortal and cruel malady, she still grasped the sceptre of the stage in her hand, and never relinquished it until her pulses were cold in death. She never married, but lived and died a virgin queen of the dramatic stage.

SENATOR THURMAN OF OHIO.

HE WRITES A LETTER DECLARING HIS OPINIONS ON FINANCE.

The Democratic members of the Legislature of Ohio held a caucus on Wednesday evening, at which the following letter from Senator Thurman was read:

Hon. Henry Bohl, House of Representatives, Columbus, Ohio:

My Dear Sir: I am much obliged to you for your favor of the 11th inst., and I cheerfully comply with your request to give you my opinions in reference to the Resumption act, for I have no opinions upon public measures to conceal, and never have had. Whether my views be correct or erroneous, I at least have the merit of having frankly stated them. As to the Resumption act, I have certainly left no room for misunderstanding. I voted against it, and I spoke against it more at large than any other Senator in almost every speech I made upon the stump last year, at Mansfield, Ashtabula, Painesville, Gallion, Richmond, and Delaware. For example, I denounced it while avowing my belief in the time-honored Democratic doctrine that specie is the only safe basis for our currency. I took pains to show that the Resumption act is impracticable and fraught with injury to the country. I insisted that the Ohio platform, truly interpreted, did not repudiate a specie basis, but, on the contrary, recognized it as desirable. In this I concurred with the following remarks of Mr. Pendleton, in his speech of July 21, 1875, at Gallipolis. He said: "But I believe I interpret truly its [the Democratic party's] opinion and platform when I say that we are in favor of coin as the basis of the currency; that a paper currency should be convertible into coin at par; that we desire to return to specie payments as speedily as the interests of labor and business will permit; that we would be glad to return immediately if honor and good faith and justice would permit and it were possible. We are not now, and never have been, in favor of an unlimited issue of greenbacks or bank notes; we are not now, and never have been, in favor of repudiation in any form."

These, in my opinion, were wise and true remarks, and opportunely and bravely spoken, for it is not to be denied that there is a new currency school that, repudiating the teachings of the fathers and the lessons of political economy, insist upon demonetizing gold and silver, and that this new school interpreted, or at least might interpret the Ohio platform to suit their view. And yet for expressing precisely the same views as those of Pendleton above quoted, I have been denounced in Ohio as false to her Democracy, and by certain journals in the East as an apologist for inflation and an irredeemable currency. It requires no great sagacity to see the animus of these assaults. When the views of an individual are assailed by men of diametrically opposite opinions, it is natural to inquire what produces this phenomenon. Subsequent reflection and the practical working of this Resumption act have strengthened my convictions of its injustice and impolicy. Hence, on the 7th of last month, I spoke in the Senate as follows:

[The Senator here quotes the speech he delivered in the Senate against the Resumption act on Jan. 7, 1876.] Of course, with these views I shall continue to oppose the act and hope to see it repealed, and a proper measure substituted for it. I believe that such a measure will surely be agreed upon, and that all reasonable and patriotic men who look to the welfare of the party and the country will consent to accept it. I do not expect that any measure will satisfy everybody. There is such a diversity of opinion and such extreme views upon the subject, and a calm consideration against it has been so marred by intemperate declamation and denunciation that perfect harmony is not to be expected. But I trust that there is wisdom and patriotism enough in the party to bring us to a substantial agreement, for without such an agreement the party will have no chance of success, and the country no chance of relief from the oppressive legislation of the Radical party. It is not a time for blind dictation by extremists of any sort, hard or soft. As to my views in reference to a contraction of the currency it is only necessary for me to remind you that I have steadily opposed contraction as well as inflation ever since I have held a seat in the Senate.

I thus, my friend, somewhat at length, answer your inquiries. I have thought it due to your friendship and to your official position to do so.

Hoping that what I have said may meet the approbation of your own judgment,

I am yours truly,
A. G. THURMAN.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republicans of Waterbury present the name of Hon. Frederick J. Kingsbury for Governor of Connecticut, and the Hartford *Courant* thinks him admirably fitted for the position.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* prints a four-column biography of Gov. Hendricks. It gives him "a war record of which any rebel might be proud," and says that he is "the prince of good fellows socially, but a political coward."

The Indianapolis *Journal* asserts that Mr. Landers owned $5,000 worth of stock in the First National Bank of that city, but when he went into politics he transferred it to his wife, although he draws and receipts for the dividends regularly.

The Cleveland *Leader* thinks Congressman Henry B. Payne, who is the only Democratic member the Western Reserve ever had in Congress, is apparently trimming his course to suit all sections of his party for the express purpose of improving his chances as a compromise candidate for the Presidency.

The Jackson, (Miss.,) *Clarion* does not see why the troublesome question of finance should be touched at all by the Democrats. Why not, it asks, pursue a plan of masterly inactivity on the currency question until after they have carried the Presidential election, and will have become responsible for the manner in which the affairs of the Government are conducted?

Mr. A. H. Merrill, a member of the New-Hampshire Prohibition State Committee, has abandoned the party and come back to the Republicans. He says he has many companions, and that they are influenced by doubts of the sincerity of the Prohibition Party in their State, which is very energetic in its opposition to the Republicans but has only honeyed words of deferential expostulation for the Democrats.

A Virginia Democratic paper having asked Congressman W. H. H. Stowell why he was absent from a recent immigration conference held in Washington, he has written a reply: "I was not present because not invited, and was not invited because I was not wanted, and not wanted because I was a Republican. No one is more favorable to immigration than myself, and no one can feel the need of it more than the Northern settler."

The Louisiana Democratic State Committee has issued an address. It refers to the tyranny of the United States Government and usurpation, alludes to Federal bayonets, the Wheeler compromise and de facto Governor; claims, as usual, to speak for "the people," and says they "are resolved in this centennial of their liberties to test the relative strength of intelligence and ignorance," and what is better, "they will use no violence." Then follows a resolution urging the Democrats of the Legislature to oppose the establishment of a Returning Board with unlimited power, or with any power which will enable the Republicans to defeat the will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box.

FOUND DEAD IN A DITCH.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 18.—George Webster, manager of the Kentucky State Lottery, was found dead this morning in a ditch near his residence, in the suburbs of the city. His horse and buggy were near at hand, and it is possible that he may have been kicked by the horse into the ditch and drowned, as there is a bruise on his head such as might have been produced by a kick from a horse, and there was sufficient water in the ditch to cause his death by drowning, though it is by no means certain that his death was caused in that way.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 422½; Yellow Jacket, 100; California, 86¾; Empire, 6; Segregated Belcher, 90; Alpha, 28½; Ophir, 60¼; Belcher, 37½; Chollar, 90; Confidence, 20; Savage, 19½; Sierra-Nevada, 21½; Imperial, 9; Exchequer, 14; Mexican, 19¾; Overman, 66¼; Gould & Curry, 21; Justice, 25½; Best & Belcher, 60½; Caledonia, 48½; Hale & Norcross, 52½; Succor, 2⅝; Crown Point, 24¾.

MAINE LEGISLATION.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 18.—The bill to abolish the death penalty in this State, and substitute imprisonment and hard labor for life, has passed the Senate by a vote of 18 to 11. The measure had previously passed the House. An attempt to have the question settled by the people at the next election was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 18 to 12. The opponents of hanging are greatly rejoiced.

BURNING THE DEAD IN ITALY

AN ANCIENT CUSTOM REVIVED.

A TEMPLE OF CREMATION IN MILAN—ALBERTO KELLER'S LEGACY—AN INTERESTING CEREMONY—ASHES TO ASHES—PROGRESS OF THE THEORY.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

MILAN, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1876.

The latest sensation here is a genuine case of cremation, which occurred at one of the principal cemeteries in Milan last week. It appears that a wealthy German gentleman named Alberto Keller, who resided here for many years previous to his death, was a strict believer in the theory of cremation, and in his will provided that a temple of cremation should be built in the Cemeterio Monumentale, (where he had previously erected a handsome family tomb,) and presented to the City of Milan; and that when it should be ready for use his remains were to be cremated therein, and his ashes deposited in the family tomb.

About two years ago Mr. Keller bade adieu to things terrestrial, and his body was embalmed and consigned to the vault underneath the tomb. Shortly afterward experiments were commenced by Messrs. Clericetti and Polli, a system was invented which was perfected, and a temple of cremation was built in the cemetery.

The building is a miniature model of the ancient Roman temples, and stands on a piece of ground about fifty feet square. Fifteen solid stone pillars, about eighteen feet in height and two in thickness, placed in a circle, support a dome-shaped roof, which is in turn surmounted by the figure of an urn. In the centre, reached by four or five steps, is a large stone sarcophagus, some seven or eight feet long and about three in width. On each side are three round black marble slabs, on the centre one of which is a white cross. The slab at one end acts as a door, being moved up and down by invisible machinery. In the interior of the sarcophagus are a large number of iron ribs extending from one side to the other, and uniformly curved downward slightly in the centre. Underneath this gridiron arrangement is a platform of iron from which projects a forest of gas-burners. Along the sides of the receptacle, just above the iron bars, are rows of round, knob-like buttons, with a hole in the centre; these are also used for the issue of gas-jets—the total number of which in the sarcophagus amounts to 217. The force of gas employed, as well as the machinery which opens and shuts the ponderous door, is controlled from a small brick building some ten or fifteen feet in the rear of the edifice, the connecting machinery being under ground. On the front of the temple, under the dome, is a tablet with an inscription, of which the following is an translation: "Cremation Temple, donated, at the desire of the noble Alberto Keller, to the City of Milan."

After the completion of the edifice, the inventors experimented upon the carcasses of dogs and other animals, for the purpose of determining how great a degree of heat and what time were necessary to consume a human body. Everything being in readiness, last Saturday, the second anniversary of Mr. Keller's death, was fixed upon to practically test upon the remains of the founder the purpose for which the temple was erected. On that day, at 2 o'clock, the inventors of the system, accompanied by some of the relatives of the deceased, the principal municipal officers, and a large number of scientific men and journalists, representing the principal cities of Europe, assembled at the Keller tomb. At 2 o'clock the body was taken from its casket in the vault and placed in a thin wooden case, which was covered with a black cloth. The features of the corpse were as natural as on the day on which it was entombed, two years before. Preceded by the clergyman of the Evangelical Church, of which Keller had been a member, the body, followed by the assemblage who had gathered to witness the ceremony, was taken to the temple of cremation, which is situated near the rear wall of the cemetery, in a conspicuous position, and can be seen from any point of the grounds, which are perfectly flat, and unadorned with shrubbery or trees, the want of which is made up, however, by some fine specimens of sculpture, surmounting tombs and graves.

On arriving at the mausoleum, the clergyman in attendance made a few remarks, during which the body was deposited in front of the sarcophagus. In his address the reverend gentleman said that the ceremony of cremation was not against the accepted forms of burial; in that form it offered an example of the fleeting existence of matter, and in the action of the destroying flames might be seen the symbol of the soul that, liberating itself from the body, flies to heaven, purified and immortal.

At the close of his remarks a signal was given, the ponderous door of the sarcophagus disappeared downward, revealing the gas-jets burning faintly in the interior—a mass of fire. The remains of Alberto Keller were raised and slid into the sarcophagus, resting on the gridiron. The heavy door rose up again, as if by magic, and settled into its position. The gas was turned on to its full force, and the body was submitted to a temperature of over 1,000 *gradi*, or something more than 2,000° Fahrenheit.

While the mortal remains of Alberto Keller were being subjected to the process of cremation, Prof. F. Colletti, of Padua, to whom belongs the honor of the victory of cremation reform in Italy, addressed those present. He began by eulogiums upon Mme. George Sand, Emile De Girardin, and other eminent writers, who in 1853 strenuously urged, through the columns of *La Presse* and other journals, the adoption of cremation. The overcrowding of cemeteries was then beginning to give pernicious results, and the attention of scientific men had been drawn to the necessity of overcoming the evils resulting therefrom. But in spite of their efforts the worms won the day, and general abhorrence was expressed at the idea of cremation. In 1857 the speaker had agitated the question in Padua, but the public were opposed to it, and not until 1866 were any further efforts made in favor of the theory, which, however, met with no better success than the previous ones. The City of Milan had reason to be proud; it was the first in the world which had erected in its principal cemetery a crematorial altar, on which any one who so desired could after death defy the work of the worm, and leave to the care of his or her relatives remains of mortality which would offer nothing repugnant to their senses. He held that the day was not far distant when cremation would be universally adopted, if not from choice, at least from necessity. If not, the dead would drive the living into the desert, and great cities would become the abodes of plague and pestilence.

Dr. Pini, of Milan, followed in a few remarks in favor of the cremation theory, and referred to the completeness of the invention in which the remains of the founder were then being consumed. Of the terrific heat which raged therein, the solid Verona stone of which the sarcophagus was built gave no outward indication. He referred to a case of cremation on the banks of the Arno, near Florence, one night in 1870, when the body of an Indian Prince was burned. A pyre of wood was erected, and the corpse, covered with perfumes of all kinds, laid thereon and consumed before a large concourse of people. The disagreeable features of such a ceremony were not to be found in the present invention.

A few remarks on the system, as being then practically demonstrated, were made by Profs. Polli and Clericetti, the inventors.

At the end of three-quarters of an hour the gas was extinguished, the inventor remarking that the remains of Mr. Keller were then reduced to ashes. He added that they would remain until the following day in the sarcophagus, at which time they would be retransferred to his tomb. The assemblage thereupon slowly dispersed, and the temple of cremation was left in solitude and silence.

Next day the sarcophagus was opened in the presence of one or two relatives of the deceased, and his ashes collected and placed in a white marble casket about the size of a lady's work-basket, and placed on a small altar facing the door of the tomb. On a tablet underneath the casket is the inscription, "Ceneri di Alberto Keller." ("Ashes of Albert Keller.") The grated iron door of the tomb offers a full view of the interior, which is handsomely decorated with flowers, &c., and the tomb, which is in the Protestant portion of the cemetery, is daily visited by numbers of curious Milanese, who are desirous of looking upon the receptacle of the ashes of one who had been the originator of an epoch in the civilized world.

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MARRIED.

BABCOCK—TORREY.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, 1876, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New-York City, by Rev. D. H. Macurdy, assisted by Rev. G. H. Houghton, D. D., CHARLES M. BABCOCK to LOUISA, daughter of the late Edward P. Torrey.

DAVEY—DAVIS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 16, at Oswego, N. Y., by Rev. A. B. Beach, WILLIAM A. DAVEY, of Jersey City, N. J., to Miss ADA DAVIS, of Oswego, N. Y.

FERRIS—CARPENTER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1876, at the residence of the bride's mother, Portchester, N. Y., by Rev. Brockholst Morgan, Mr. JAMES FERRIS, of Cincinnati, to Miss PHOEBE S. CARPENTER.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

LOCKWOOD—FOOTE.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, 1876, at the residence of the bride's parents, at Stamford, Conn., by Rev. Chauncey Giles, of New-York, ABRAHAM LOCKWOOD to ANNA LOUISE, daughter of G. F. Foote, M. D.

McCOOK—ALEXANDER.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., JOHN J. McCOOK to JANETTA W. ALEXANDER, daughter of Henry M. Alexander, Esq.

STEELE—GRAYSON.—In Baltimore, on the 6th of February, at the Church of St. John the Baptist, by Rev. James Chipchase, IRA S. STEELE, of New-York, to HAIDEE F. GRAYSON, of Washington, D. C.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 18, WILLIAM H. ADAMS, son of the late Thomas Adams, of Boston. Notice of funeral hereafter.

COX.—On Friday, 18th inst., JOHN COX, eldest son of the late Jameson Cox.
Notice of funeral service hereafter.

DE BE VOISE.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 17, ELIZABETH, wife of James De Be Voise, in the 74th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 724 Bushwick av.

DE BEAUMONT.—At Tremont, Feb. 18, 1876, MELITINE C., wife of Morris de Beaumont, aged 83 years, 1 month, 12 days, daughter of John B. and Margarette Stouvenel.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HERRING.—At No. 31 East 28th st., on Wednesday, Feb. 18, ELBERT HERRING, in his 99th year.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 21st, at 11 A. M., from the Collegiate Church, corner of 29th st. and 5th av.

HEWLETT.—At Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, on Friday, Feb. 18, FREDERICK WILLIAM, infant son of Walter R. and Henrietta Hewlett, aged 7 months.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock, from St. John's Church.

HILL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 16, of diphtheria, MARION A., aged 7 years and 7 months, daughter of W. K. and the late Jennie B. Hill.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grand-parents, No. 432 West 43d st., on Sunday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

JONES.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Wednesday evening, Feb. 16, LOUISA MAJOR, wife of Alfred Jones, aged 54 years and 3 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, on Woodworth av., on Saturday, the 19th, at 2 o'clock. Train leaves Thirtieth Street Station at 1 o'clock, returning at 4:57 and 5:50.

KNAPP.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday, Feb. 17, ELLEN ISABELLA, youngest daughter of Robert M. and Emily M. Knapp.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services on Sunday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents. Train leaves Grand Central Depot 9:10 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of train.

KILPATRICK.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, MARTHA, wife of Robert Kilpatrick, in the 67th year of her age.
Funeral services on Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Isaac De Voe, No. 2 East 85th st.

LIVINGSTON.—Friday, Feb. 18, CAROLINE K., widow of the late Horace C. Livingston and daughter of the late John D. Keese.
Funeral will take place from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st., on Monday, Feb. 21, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

PARKHURST.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday evening, Feb. 18, of diphtheria, TILLIE A., wife of Ansel B. Parkhurst, in the 37th year of her age.
Notice of the funeral in evening papers.

PRICE.—Suddenly, at New-Rochelle, Thursday evening, Feb. 17, 1876, JAMES HOWELL PRICE, son of the late James H. Price of Sag Harbor, N. Y.
Funeral services from his late residence on Tuesday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

POMEROY.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 17, at her late residence, No. 264 5th av., MARY FRANCES, wife of William L. Pomeroy.
Funeral services at the house on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock precisely. The remains will be taken to North Adams, Mass., for interment.

SHELDON.—Thursday morning, of pneumonia, J. DE WITT, son of the late Gaylor Sheldon, in the 42d year of his age.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 164th st., on Saturday at 2 P. M. Train leaves Harlem Depot, 42d st., for Melrose Station at 1:05 P. M.

SMITH.—At Rome, Italy, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, ANDREW FOSTER, only son of Gamaliel G. and Margaret T. E. Smith.

TAYLOR.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, ELIZA G., wife of Horace S. Taylor.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Memorial Church, corner of Madison av. and 53d st., on Sunday, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MISSING

SINCE WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16, 1876.

WILLIAM H. WARD, merchant, of No. 296 Broadway, left his store about 6 P. M. for his home in 45th st.; between Broadway and 8th av., and has not since been heard from.

DESCRIPTION.—About fifty-five years of age, gray hair and side whiskers, full face, dark gray eyes, straight nose, about five feet seven inches high, thick set. He had on a dark mixed business suit, dark blue overcoat, and felt hat. A liberal reward will be paid for any information in relation to him sent to Superintendent WALLING, No. 300 Mulberry st., or to WILLIAM P. LEE, No. 67 Exchange place, New-York City.

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BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.—Notice is hereby given to the public and to the visitors and grocers of this association, that it will discontinue relief to the poor on the 1st day of March next, unless put in funds to enable it to continue further relief, in which case notice will be given to the visitors. HOWARD POTTER, President.
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The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	27	Grease, pks.	105
Beans, bbls.	184	Oil-cake, pks.	2,261
Broom-corn, bales	48	Pork, pks.	1,082
Copper, bbls.	16	Beef, pks.	283
Cotton, bales	2,455	Lard, tcs.	2,746
Dried Fruit, pks.	43	Lard, kegs	250
Eggs, bbls.	2,345	Cut-meats, pks.	2,615
E. Oil, bbls.	10	Butter, pks.	2,720
Flour, bbls.	8,640	Cheese, pks.	2,169
Wheat, bushels	8,630	Pea-nuts, bags	299
Corn, bushels	72,300	Rice, pks.	191
Oats, bushels	17,048	Rosin, bbls.	4,031
Barley, bushels	4,000	Spirits Turp., bbls.	387
Malt, bushels	2,410	Tar, bbls.	65
Peas, bushels	3,669	Stearine, pks.	193
Oat-meal, bbls.	200	Starch, pks.	2,350
Corn-meal, bbls.	300	T. Oil, bbls.	26
Corn-meal, bags	766	Tea, pks.	300
Grass-seed, bags	274	Tallow, pks.	339
Hops, bales	330	Tobacco, hhds.	81
Hides, No.	736	Tobacco, pks.	592
Hides, bdls.	223	Whisky, bbls.	507
Leather, sides	7,845	Wool, bales	169

COTTON—Trade for early delivery has been slow, and prices have been reduced 1-16c.@⅛c. ₩ lb., as indicated by the revised official figures. Little export demand noted....Ordinary quoted at 9⅜c.; Low Middling at 12c.@12⅛c.; Middling at 12 13-16c.@13c. ₩ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 857 bales, (of which 384 bales were on last evening,) including 353 bales to shippers, 376 bales to spinners, and 128 bales to speculators....The movements for forward delivery have been quite extensive, but, under liberal offerings, prices yielded slightly....Sales have been reported since our last of 39,400 bales, (of which 10,700 bales were on last evening, and 28,700 bales to-day,) with — bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with February options closing at 12 23-32c.; March, 12 13-16c.; April, 13 3-32c.; May, 13 11-32c.; June, 13 9-16c.@13 19-32c.; July, 13 25-32c.@13 13-16c.; August, 13 29-32c.@13 15-16c., showing a decline of 1-32c.@⅛c. ₩ lb., closing steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 2,455 bales, and at the shipping ports were 15,765 bales, against 18,375 bales same day last week, and for the whole week 109,693 bales, against 117,995 bales last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,291,690 bales, against 2,824,314 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (six days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 53,177 bales; to the Continent, 44,266 bales; stock in New-York, 161,154 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 876,171 bales....The week's exports hence have been 5,080 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
Strict Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Good Ordinary	10⅞	10⅞	11	11
Strict Good Ordinary	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½
Low Middling	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Strict Low Middling	12⅝	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Middling	12⅞	13	13 1-16	13 1-16
Good Middling	13⅜	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Strict Good Middling	13¾	13⅞	14	14
Middling Fair	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Fair	15	15⅛	15¼	15¼

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9⅝	Low Middling	11¼
Strict Good Ordinary	10⅝	Middling	12

DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND DYE-WOODS—The movements in Drugs and Dyes have been on a more satisfactory scale, and prices have been generally quoted steady. Cubebs and Oil Vitriol much firmer and buoyant as to values. Essential Oils held generally with confidence. Dye-woods are selling very moderately; Logwood, ruling firm; other kinds, more or less nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request at drooping prices. Export trade comparatively light. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,650 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 75@$6 25, chiefly at $4 65@$5 25; inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4; very poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 75, mainly at $4 45@$4 60; inferior to choice Extra State at $4 85@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; choice to fancy do., $5 25@$5 75; City Mills Extras, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 80@$6; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10; round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 25 for small lots and lines; and trade and family Extras within yesterday's range. Included in the sales have been 3,400 bbls. shipping stocks, in good part Western and City Mill Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour dull at about previous figures. Sales, 675 bbls....Rye Flour unchanged; sales of 300 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 75@$4 90 for Superfine....Corn-meal steady. Sales equal to 700 bbls., of which were 200 bbls. very choice Yellow (Tropical) at $3 25; and 350 bbls. poor to good Yellow Western within the range of $2 75@$2 95 ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—Turkey Prunes have been quoted active, but otherwise business has been generally on a restricted scale; prices have been quoted as favoring buyers slightly. Sales, 1,300 bxs. Layer Raisins, $2 55@$2 60; 1,400 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins, $2 80@$3; 1,000 half bxs. Valencia, 10½c.@10⅝c.; 500 bbls. Currants, 7c.@7¼c.; 200 cases Sardines, quarter bxs. 14½c.; 150 cks. Turkey Prunes, 4⅞c.@5⅛c., and 500 cks. Turkey Prunes, 5⅛c., 60 days.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted about steady in price, especially prime to choice, the offerings of which have been limited. The demand, however, has been light for shipment, as well as for milling purposes, and the reported transactions make a small aggregate. Winter Wheat dull and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 56,500 bushels at $1 25 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, (with $1 23 bid for strictly prime do., in store;) $1 29@$1 30 for very choice old No. 2 do., in store; $1 06@$1 18 for ungraded and Mixed Spring, odd lots, chiefly at $1 09@$1 10, in store and afloat, (with $1 18 reported bid for a line of Nos. 1 and 3 Milwaukee Spring, mixed;) $1 for rejected Spring; $1 35 for common White Western, (car-lots;) $1 01 for "no grade" Red Winter, and $1 10 for kiln-dried White Canada, to arrive, (2,200 bushels)....Corn was in light supply and held rather higher, checking business, though a good demand has been noted. Inspected new Mixed Western particularly scarce and quiet....Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels for early delivery, at 64c. for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat, (with this rate bid at the close;) 63c. (nominally) for new low Mixed do.; 60c.@64c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, chiefly at 62½c., in store; 59c.@59½c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat, (with 60c. reported paid for do., but this an extreme;) 64c., in part, for new Yellow Western, car lots; 62c.@63c. for new Yellow Southern, (small lots,) from dock; and 69½c.@72c. for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat....And for forward delivery, a fair inquiry has been reported, but not at prices satisfactory to sellers, who were firmer in their views; hence transactions were restricted. New Mixed Western, New-York inspection, February delivery, seller's option, quoted at 64c. bid and 64½c. asked, and March options quoted at 63½c. bid and 64c. asked. Sales reported of 5,000 bushels, February option, at 64c.; and 10,000 bushels March do., at 63¾c. ₩ bushel....Rye, Malt, Peas, and Buckwheat essentially as quoted in our last, without further movements of importance....Of Barley, small lots of very poor to very choice two-rowed State reported sold at 70c.@90c. ₩ bushel. Market dull, but nominally unchanged....Oats have been in limited request and quoted rather easier in price, with sales reported, since our last, of 26,000 bushels, at 49c. for prime Mixed State; 46c.@47c. for about ordinary to fair Mixed Western; 49c.@51½c. for White Western, fair to prime car lots; 48c. for prime No. 2 Chicago, in store; 47¾c.@48c. for New-York No. 2; 46c. for New-York No. 3....Hay, Straw, and Seed quoted about as in our last. Demand for Hay mostly for shipment....Seed dull to-day, at about previous figures....The week's export clearances hence, for European ports, included 15,646 bbls. Flour, 274,764 bushels Wheat, 110,233 bushels Corn, 23,497 bushels Peas.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quite dull, with Gunny Bags quoted nominal at 13c.@13¼c. for heavy weights. Native India Bagging quoted at 9c.; Borneo do. at 12½c.@12¾c. Domestic Cloth quoted at 12⅞c.@13c. for standard. Rumors of sales of domestic Cloth to the amount of 2,500 rolls, but without confirmation.

HARDWARE—More call has been noted for foreign goods at firm rates. Domestic goods in quite moderate request at generally unchanged figures.

HIDES—Have been moderately sought after at about previous figures, with sales reported of 4,000 Montevideo at 21c., gold, 4 months; 3,000 do., (rumored,) on private terms; 3,000 Rio Grande on private terms; 150 Dry Matamoras, and 200 City Slaughters on private terms.

HOPS—Have been in active demand, chiefly for shipment, the better grades attracting most attention, (which have been offered sparingly,) at firm and buoyant prices....We quote: New-York State, new crop, quoted at 12c.@17c., (with very choice and fancy lots quoted higher;) Eastern, 10c.@15c.; Wisconsin, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 8c.@10c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@8c.; California, 17c.@20c. Included in the week's exports were 1,000 bales choice Hops....The receipts for the week were 2,302 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1875, as made up by Mr Emmet Wells, 62,155 bales, against 38,513 bales same period 1874-5; export clearances for the week, 1,081 bales; since Sept. 1, 1875, 28,381 bales, against 14,539 bales same period in 1874-5.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Eastern Laths have been in good demand, in part to arrive, and quoted higher, closing at $1 80@$1 85 ₩ thousand....Lumber has been in quite moderate request, in most instances, in the local market. Yard business reported very slow and unsatisfactory. Prices quoted about on the basis of previous figures, including Eastern Spruce at $12 50@$14 for random cargoes; sales, 450,000 feet....Market otherwise essentially as before....Rockland Lime, $1 10@$1 50 ₩ bbl.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole has been generally in quite moderate request and weak in price on very full offerings of most qualities. Manufacturers have been unusually reserved in their purchases for this season of the year. The export movement has been on a restricted scale, influenced to some extent by the stronger range of ocean freights. Oak-tanned Sole has been also rather moderately sought after within the previous range. Union crop product has been in comparatively limited demand on the basis of late quotations. Upper Leather has been without notable activity, and quoted about as before. French Kid has been meeting with a readier sale, the inquiry having been stimulated by the foreign advices of buoyancy in values. Morocco Leather has been held more confidently, but has been inactive. Harness Leather has been very moderately sought after at irregular prices....The week's receipts have been 62,306 sides and 2,136 bales do.; exports, 13,400 sides, including 12,200 sides to England and 1,200 sides to the Continent....We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 22½c.@23½c. for Buenos Ayres, 22½c.@23c. for California, and 22c.@22½c. for Orinoco, &c.; Medium, 24½c.@25½c. for Buenos Ayres, 23½c.@24c. for Orinoco, and 24c.@25c. for California; Heavy, 25c.@26c. for Buenos Ayres, 23½c.@25c. for Orinoco, and 24c.@25c for California; good damaged stock, 20½c.@23c.; poor do., 16c.@19c. ₩ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 33c.@34c.; Middle Backs, 34c.@37c.; Light Crop, 31c.@32c.; Middle Crop, 32c.@33c.; Heavy Crop, 32c.@33c....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 31c.@32c.; Bellies, 16c.@18c.; Rough Hemlock, 26c.@27c.; Rough Oak, 26c.@29c. ₩ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been quoted stronger in price and fairly active, with sales reported of 500,000 lb. for early delivery, at 22¾c.@23c....Iron has been generally in very moderate request, on the basis of late quotations; American Pig most sought after; sales 1,100 tons Nos. 1 and 2 American Pig at $23 and $21. And of Wrought Scrap, 200 tons No. 1 recently sold at $31 50, delivered....Lead firm and Domestic Pig wanted; 40 tons domestic sold at $6 12½, gold....Spelter and Zinc held with confidence, but quiet....A light demand noted for Tin within the previous range.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans generally dull to-day, with only 140 bbls., in lots, reported sold, at 45c.@62c. for fair to fancy. Foreign without further important movement.

NAVAL STORES—Quiet to-day....Resin rather less firm, with Strained Resin quoted at $1 60; good do. $1 62½@$1 65 ₩ 280 lb. Sales, 1,800 bbls., within this range....Tar and Pitch inactive at former figures....Spirits Turpentine firm at 36½c. for merchantable ₩ gallon; sales, 80 bbls.

OIL-CAKE—Has been quiet, since our last, with Western, in bags, quoted at $43, currency, at which rate 250 tons were placed yesterday, as already reported. The week's exports hence have been 14,822 pks.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been comparatively dull at late figures. Linseed has been quiet and weak in price. Lard, Olive, Cod, Manhaden, and Cotton-seed Oils have been lightly dealt in, within the previous range. Most other kinds very tame....We quote: Crude Whale, 63c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 72c.@75c.; Bleached do., 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm, $1 60@$1 62½; Unbleached Sperm, $1 85@$1 90; Bleached Sperm, $1 90@$1 95; Lard-oil, $1@$1 07½ for good to prime, and 82½c.@95c. for No. 1, and 70c.@80c. for No. 2; Red Oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 65c.; Linseed-oil, 58c.@60c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 20@$1 25, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 50c.; Bleached do., 53c.@55c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 52c.@53c.; Yellow do., 57½c.@60c.; Refined Yellow, 60c.@62½c., and White, 62½c.@65c.; Paraffine, 25c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8¾c.@9c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@21c.; Tallow-oil, 85c.@92½c.; Cod, 60c.@63c.; Neats-foot, 85c.@$1 20; Rape-seed Oil, $1 10@$1 15; Cocoa-nut, 11¼c.@13½c.; Tanners' Oil, 47c.@50c.; Lubricating Oil, 25c.@35c.

PETROLEUM—Crude rather steadier to-day, and quoted, for early delivery, at 7⅞c., in bulk, and 10⅞c., in shipping order, but quiet....Refined has been in limited request, but quoted, for early delivery, at the close, firm at 13⅝c.@13¾c....Refined, in cases, 18½c.@21c....Naphtha, 9½c.@10c....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 13⅛c.@13⅝c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, 13½c. Sales 4,500 bbls. at this rate.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held higher, but has been less sought after for early delivery....Sales have been reported of 150 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, within the range of $22 85@$23. Western Prime Mess quoted at $21; Extra Prime, new, $17 50 ₩ bbl....The business for forward delivery has been moderately active at advanced prices, closing firmly at the improvement....Western Mess, February option, quoted at the close $22 85@$23; March, $22 85@$22 90; April, at $23; May, $22 95@$23 15; June, $23@$23 25 ₩ bbl....Sales have been reported of 2,500 bbls., March option, at $22 85@$22 90; 2,000 bbls., April, at $22 90@$23 ₩ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been scarce, and quoted higher on a fair inquiry, with City quoted at 10½c.@11⅛c. for heavy to very light ₩ lb....Western Hogs at 10¼c.@10⅜c....Cut-meats have been in good demand at a shade better prices. Sales of 9,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 13c.@14c. for medium to light; 75 bxs. Bellies at 12½c. for 20 lb.; 120 tcs. Western Pickled Hams at 13⅛c.@14c.; 100 tcs. Smoked Hams, tight pks., at 14½c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock, here, at slightly better prices....Bacon has been held firmly, but has been without activity. Sales reported of 125 bxs. City Long Clear at 12½c.@12⅝c., the latter an extreme. And, at Chicago, 100 bxs. Long and Short Clear, at 11¾c. ₩ lb....Western Steam Lard has again advanced, on a moderate business for early delivery, the higher prices working against free dealings....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 175 tcs. choice at $13 50, with prime closing at $13 40@$13 50; and 100 tcs. off grade at $13....And for forward delivery, an active movement has been reported at the improved prices, closing strong....Western Steam, February options, closed at $13 50; March, $13 52½; April, $13 65@$13 67½; May, $13 82½@$13 85; June, $13 90@$13 95....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 4,000 tcs., March, at $13 45@$13 52½; 5,000 tcs., April, $13 60@$13 65; 750 tcs., May, at $13 82½@$13 85, and 750 tcs., June, at $13 90....City Steam and Kettle Lard has been in fair request at firmer prices, with sales reported of 80 tcs. at 13⅜c., with No. 1 quoted at 13c....Refined Lard has been less active; quoted for the Continent, at the close, at 13⅞c.@13⅞c., and for the West Indies at 13c. Sales have been reported of 100 tcs., for the Continent, on private terms, and 500 tcs., for the West Indies, part at 13c., and 500 racks, for the English market, at 13⅝c. ₩ lb....Beef about steady; 100 bbls. Extra Mess sold at $12@$12 25, and 100 tcs. City Extra India Mess at $32@$32 50....Of Beef Hams, 110 bbls. Western sold at $25@$26....Butter and Cheese about as last quoted....Eggs in less request and rather less firm, within the range of 16c.@20c. for fair to fancy....Tallow steady, with sales of 70,000 lb. fair to strictly prime at 9c.@9 5-16c. ₩ lb....Stearine scarce and wanted, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 14c....Sales, 50 tcs., to arrive, at 14c., and 111 tcs. off grade at 11⅝c.@12¼c. ₩ lb....The exports hence for European ports have been 1,712 pks. Pork, 1,625 pks. Beef, 12,142 bxs. Bacon, 8,381 pks. Lard, 13,249 pks. Cheese, and 462 pks. Butter; also 447 hhds. Tallow.

SUGARS—A moderate inquiry prevailed for Raw on the basis of 7½c.@7¾c. for fair to good Refining, new crop, and 7⅝c.@7⅞c. for do. to do., old crop, Cuba; offerings liberal; sales were made to-day of 1,701 hhds., including 1,511 hhds., new crop, Refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@7½c., nearly all at the latter rate; and 190 hhds., new crop, Centrifugal at 8⅜c.; and, last evening, 734 hhds., 1,528 bxs., and 684 bags refining goods at equal to current quotations, including 300 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7⅜c., 292 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c., and 1,200 bxs. Centrifugal at 8⅝c.@8 9-16c....Refined essentially as last quoted.

TEAS—About as last quoted, on a moderate demand. Sales, 1,700 half-chests Green, 1,600 half-chests Souchong, and 1,100 half-chests Japan, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been moderately sought after on the basis of previous figures. Sales: 300 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 6c.@17c.; 127 cases 1873 New-England Seed Leaf at 15c.; 145 cases 1874 do. at 8c.@9½c.; 150 cases 1873 Ohio at 12c.; 54 cases 1874 do., on private terms; 100 cases Sundries at 7c.@25c., and 300 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 15....Manufactured unchanged....The week's exports hence have been 187 hhds.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1 11; sales, 150 bbls....Alcohol, free, dull at $1 10 ₩ proof gallon.

WOOL—Has been fairly active at, in most instances, essentially unchanged prices. There has been no apparent pressure to place stock, especially of the more desirable qualities. The leading holders have shown confidence as to values. The demand from manufacturers has been mainly to provide for early requirements. Sales have been reported, during the week, of equal to 131,000 lb. Domestic Fleece, in lots, part, at 42c.@47½c.; 1,000 lb. Medium Unwashed at 37c.; 46,000 lb. Washed, part at 51c.@52c.; 103,000 lb. Scoured at 52½c.@90c.; 34,000 lb. Domestic Pulled, part at 38c.@40c.; 60,000 lb. Combing Pulled; 1,000 lb. Black, 50 bales East India, and 5,000 lb. Camels' Hair, on private terms; 14,000 lb. Oregon, part at 31c.; 47,000 lb. Texas, part at 21c.@26c.; 41,000 lb. California Fall at 18c.@22½c.; 23,000 lb. California Spring at 23c.@31c., the latter for choice; 15 bales Cape at 37½c.; 10,000 lb. Australian at about 46½c.; 18,000 lb. Mexican at 21c.@24c. ₩ lb.

FREIGHTS—A steady market has been noted in the line of berth freights to-day, with a moderate inquiry for accommodation, chiefly for Grain and for next week's shipment. A very light movement has been reported in the way of charters, without any change of moment as to rates. Tonnage for Grain in less request. Vessels for the Sugar, Lumber, Coal, and Ice trades in comparatively slack demand....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 100 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ₩ lb. for compressed; 250 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₩ 60 lb.; 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s.; 500 bxs. Bacon at 35s.; 50 tons Leather at 60s., and 250 bags Clover-seed (prompt shipment) at 32s. 6d. ₩ ton....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl., and 24,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₩ 60 lb.; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. ₩ 60 lb., and 200 bales Hops (via Liverpool) on private terms....For Cork and orders, a Swedish bark, 295 tons, hence, with about 1,600 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 4½d. ₩ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 1,400 bags Coffee, 400 pks. Tobacco, 70 pks. Honey, and 10,000 Staves (reported as of recent shipment,) at current rates....For Amsterdam, a Russian brig, 678 tons, with about 4,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. 3d. ₩ bbl....For the German Baltic, a German bark, 659 tons, with about 4,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl....For Marseilles, an American brig, 350 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 5s. ₩ bbl....For Santander, a British brig, 249 tons, hence, with equal to about 1,550 bbls. Refined Petroleum, in bbls. and cases, at 5s. 3d. ₩ bbl., and 26c. ₩ case....For Algiers, an American schooner, 279 tons, hence, with about 300 bbls. and 9,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 5s. and 24c....For Boston, a schooner, 245 tons, with coal, from Philadelphia, at $2 ₩ ton.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, John J. Freeman, Esq., Referee, V. K. Stevenson, Jr., sold one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 26.6 by 98.9, No. 7 West Thirty-seventh street, north side, 219.6 feet west of Fifth avenue, for $47,000, to C. L. Richards. Under a similar order, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, William Kennelly sold the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 90, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue, for $5,200, to Louis A. Loew, plaintiff in the legal action.

Benjamin P. Fairchild, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, disposed of two two-story brick houses, with lot 25 by 100, on West Forty-fifth street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue, for $5,200 to D. B. Reed, plaintiff.

The following legal auctions were postponed: Sale by William Kennelly, of the house, with lot, on West Twenty-sixth street, west of Sixth avenue, adjourned to Feb. 25. Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of the premises No. 275 Fourth avenue, adjourned until to-morrow, and sale by James M. Miller, of lots on West One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh streets, west of Tenth avenue, adjourned to March 10.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together in size 50.4 by 100, on Fifth avenue, east side, 50.4 feet south of One Hundred and Ninth street, and three lots, each 25 by 100.8, on East One Hundred and Ninth street, south side, 100 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also, similar sale, Francis C. Barlow, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 18 by 102.2, No. 110 East Seventy-eighth street, south side, 170 feet east of Fourth avenue. Also, sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the four-story English-basement brick house, with lot 20 by 70, No. 275 Fourth avenue, east side, 60 feet south of Twenty-second street.

By Lespinasse & Friedman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, south side, 175 feet east of Fourth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, FEB. 18.

NEW-YORK.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

1 four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 7 West 37th st., n. s., 219.6 ft. w. of 5th av., lot 26.6x98.9	$47,000

By William Kennelly.

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, West 38th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th av., lot 25x90	$9,500

By Benjamin P. Fairchild.

2 two-story brick houses, with lot, West 45th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., lot 25x100	$5,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Feb. 16.

Stanton st., s. e. corner Orchard st., 50x65.6; Caroline Armstrong to George Herdtfeld	nom.
59th st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x100.5; Oscar C. Ferris, Executor, to John M. Pinckney	14,700
122d st., n. s., 290 ft. e. of 4th av., 17.6x100.11; Anna A. Gorman and husband to Robert C. Campbell	5,000
Madison av., n. e. corner 116th st., 110x100; George Hoffman and wife to Daniel Hoffman	30,000
Mercer st., w. s., No. 213, 25x100; George Hoffman and wife to Thomas Thatcher	2,700
10th st., No. 214, s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x92.4; John Hein and wife to Isaac Hochster	16,000
132d st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 6th av., 18.7x99.11; Thomas Fruden and wife to Harriet T. Bell	nom.
Cortlandt av., n. e. corner of Gouverneur st., 25x100, 23d Ward; Julius Ruppert to Philip M. Scherer	3,500
55th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison av., 100x100.5; John E. Styles and wife to Richard K. Styles	nom.
55th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison av., 100x100.5; Silas M. Styles to Richard K. Styles	nom.
Cherry st., s. s., 22x88; also, Cherry st., Nos. 403 and 405, s. s., 43x84.3; Benjamin Wood and wife to Matthias M. Dodd	22,000
125th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th av., 72.7 ft. to Manhattan st. thence 56.4, thence irregular; William Sinclair, Referee, to Harriet A. Walter	3,700
2d av., n. e. corner of 66th st., 100x100.5; Edward H. Schermerhorn and others, Executors, to Richard T. Auchmuty	27,000
2d av., n. e. corner of 66th st., same; Richard T. Auchmuty and wife to Frederick A. Schermerhorn	27,000
Leggett av., s. w. corner of 147th st., 25x100, (23d Ward;) Mary Murphy and husband to Margaret Harty	400
Pearl st., No. 506, n. e. s., 20x90, (leasehold;) Henry L. Beekman to John B. Rebould	5,000
8th av., n. w. corner of 134th st., 150x99.11; Charles E. Bigelow to Myer Gaus	18,100

LEASES RECORDED.

Eldridge st., No. 116, 4 years; Jacob Aberle to Carl A. Frommhold	$1,000
Spring st., No. 234, 5 years; Benjamin B. Johnston to John Schropfer	1,500
Sheriff st., n. e. corner of Rivington st., 5 years; Henry Dücker to Theodore Gruther	900
Bleecker st., No. 310, 3 years and 2 months; Ernest W. Albrecht to Singer Manufacturing Company	900
Prince st., No. 63, 5 years; Charles H. Contoit to Edward A. Lauten	2,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS AND AT BARGAINS TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Four-story brown-stone house, No. 784 5th av., near 62d st.

Four-story brown-stone house, No. 929 Madison av., 20x60x80, near 73d st.

Five lots, 94 feet on north side of 55th st., between Madison and 4th avs.; three 18 feet and two 20 feet lots; suitable for immediate improvement.

One lot on 5th av., south-east corner of 66th st., 25x100, opposite Central Park.

Two lots on 64th st., south side, between 5th and Madison avs., 25x100 each.

Four lots, two on 84th and two on 85th sts., between Central Park and 9th av.

Also, many other choice pieces in desirable locations. Apply at office of the estate, of

WILLIAM H. RAYNOR,
No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th st.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE house for sale in 37th st., just west of 5th av.; has large two-story extension; dining room and butler's pantry on first floor and chamber above; house replete with all modern conveniences; back stairs to butler's pantry; extra ventilating apparatus, &c. For permits and further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.—TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—To lease for a term of years, this magnificent plot of Broadway property, on the north-east corner of 38th st., 100 feet front by 140 feet deep. The prominent position of this property, warrants immediately, permanent, and substantial improvements. For terms, inquire of JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 18 EAST 40TH ST.—THIS EXtra large and first-class brown-stone house, between 5th and Madison avs.; house 30x70 feet; lot full depth; a more substantial, well-built house cannot be found, and its locality unsurpassed; it is now offered at a great bargain. Further details and permits apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 38TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV., A handsome four-story basement house; 18.9 feet; has had a large sum expended in improvements; frescoed and in complete order; price, $32,500. Also, 49th st., between 5th and 6th avs. brown stone; 20 feet front; (in fee;) frescoed and in good order; price, $27,500. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

ONLY $25,000 FOR A SPLENDID FOUR-story, high-stoop, brown-stone dwelling, 20x60x100, on Great Jones st., near the Bowery; easy terms; possession.

Offices No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 18 West 56th st.; size 25x60x100.5. Price reasonable. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

NO. 9 WEST 36TH ST.—FOR SALE, THIS elegant, full-size, four-story brown-stone house; price, including fixtures, $47,500.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO RENT—THE FARM OF THE SUBSCRIBER, near Winfield, Long Island, about three and a half miles from the Hunter's Point and Williamsburg ferries; a first-rate place for a milk dairy or hotel farm; good house and outbuildings; forty acres tillable land, and sixty acres in woods and pasture; several fine springs and a never-failing brook. For terms apply to JAMES MAURICE, No. 67 Wall st.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE SUBURBAN RESIdences, with extra good improvements; six to twenty acres of land with each, and an abundance of fruit; also two first-class farms of 100 acres each, from one to four miles from Ithaca, N. Y.; our fine graded public schools, with Cornell University, afford rare educational advantages. Address W. W. AYERS, Ithaca, N. Y.

ONE OF THE FINEST COUNTRY SEATS in New-Jersey, twenty miles from City, for sale at sacrifice; large, finely appointed (brick) residence; entrance lodge, gardener's houses, green-houses, fruit orchard, forest, spring water, lakes; location high, healthful, select, commanding extensive outlook. Full particulars of HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT ON east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie. Eighty acres; immense quantities of fruit; brick mansion, cottage, numerous outbuildings, large river front, docks, ice-house, unequaled river and mountain views; at a sacrifice. Photographs at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

TO LET—FROM APRIL 1, A HOUSE OF TEN rooms on Commerce st., Orange, N. J.; five minutes' walk from North Orange Depot; house supplied with gas, range, bath-room, stationary tubs, furnace, &c.; lot 47x170. Address C. N. WHITE, office H. B. Claflin & Co., New-York City.

FOR SALE—AT HALF ITS COST, TO CLOSE AN estate, a valuable and successful Summer hotel, in the interior of this State, completely furnished; six acres; embellished grounds. RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 135 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers to let or lease his residence, situated on 138th st. and Southern Boulevard, Twenty-third Ward. The house is in complete order, large, and well adapted for a large family; hot and cold water, bath-room, &c., with gas throughout. The grounds contain about twenty-five acres under high cultivation, with hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, and conservatory, with choicest fruit of various kinds. It has a commanding view of the East River and surrounding country; all necessary outbuildings in good order; in short, a most desirable residence, being within twenty minutes of Forty-second Street Depot. JOHN J. CRANE, No. 76 Wall st.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES
TO LET,
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
COMPLETE LISTS FREE.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY PLACE OF ABOUT THIRTY-three acres, situated on the west shore of Hempstead Harbor, nearly opposite Glen Cove and Sea Cliff, and three miles from Roslyn village; twenty-five miles from New-York by boat and rail. Apply to or address M. S. HEISER, Roslyn, Long Island, or DE WITT, LOCKMAN & KIP, No. 88 Nassau st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with pleasant grounds, in Westchester County, one mile from Hudson River and seventeen miles from 42d st.; rent $450; also, near the above, a small house and grounds, rent $150; or will exchange for unincumbered property in New-York or Newark. Apply to G. BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway, New-York City.

TO LET—NO. 22 EAST 42D ST., FULLY AND ELEgantly furnished; will be rented for one or more years to a strictly private family.
Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET FROM APRIL 1—A FURNISHED flat in a most desirable neighborhood; some of the furniture can be purchased much below cost; the above is a rare chance. Address Box No. 1,730 New-York Post Office.

TO RENT—A FINE LARGE FIRST-CLASS CORNER house and stable on 5th av., below 34th st.
Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-story and attic English basement houses, Nos. 215 and 247 West 23d st. Apply to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 63 Broadway, or to A. LEAMAN, No. 217 West 23d st.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE BUILDING NO. 124 PEARL st., running through to Water st.; four stories on Pearl st. and five on Water st.
Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.—FRENCH APARTments; halls heated; grand entrance; janitor. Houses from $600 to $2,000 to rent. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d st.

AT WESTPORT, CONN.—TO LET—PLEASANT, large cottage, ten rooms; heater, range, &c.; stable, with two stalls; rent very low. Apply to JOHN H. GRAY, Westport, Conn.

TO LET.—FAMILIES DESIROUS OF SECURING A first-class house upon the Central Park, near 5th av., at a low rent, can do so by applying to E. N. TAILER, owner, No. 47 Walker st.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—SUITABLE FOR A GENtlemen's club, private residence, &c., &c., the four-story stone-front house No. 356 West 23d st., modern and complete in all respects, 25 by 60 all up, and has twenty-two rooms; chandeliers and gas fixtures throughout; conservatory and perfect ventilation; possession 20th of April; rent, $3,500 per annum to an approved tenant.

ALSO,

TO LET, POSSESSION AT ONCE, the four-story stone-front dwelling No. 262 West 21st st., 20 by 60 all up; has twenty-three rooms; rent, $2,300 per annum; gas fixtures throughout.

ALSO,

No. 210 8th av., two flats, nine rooms each; dimensions 25 by 75 all up, and conveniently arranged, with all modern improvements and gas fixtures; rent, $70 per month.

ALSO,

The store No. 220 West 14th st., 25 by 100, and has elevator; rent, $1,000. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE, IN A LARGE town on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, about one hour from New-York. Dwelling large and elegant; contains all the modern conveniences. Location elevated and perfectly healthy. Grounds handsomely laid out; shade-trees, plants, conservatory, good garden, plenty of fruit, &c. Stable and carriage-house. Will be rented completely furnished, partly furnished, or unfurnished. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Address
F. M., Box No. 88 Post Office, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE, IN PERFECT ORDER; rent, $1,500; furniture for sale, $2,000; near Reservoir Park. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone-front house, on Murray Hill, near Park av. Address T. B. P., Post Office Box No. 3,673.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—BUILDING ON SOUTH-WEST CORNER of Broadway and 34th st.; very showy store and conspicuous corner; occupied for over twenty years as a drug store; rent, $6,000; also store and basement No. 1,275 Broadway, two doors below.

OFFICES TO LET—ON LIBERTY ST., CLOSE to Broadway, en suite or singly, at rates to suit the times. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BUILDINGS TO LET—SUITABLE FOR MANUfacturing, repairing, &c., on Mercer st., 4th av., 29th st., 42d st., &c.; moderate rents. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & Co., No. 68 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—BETWEEN 18th and 19th sts.; large, light, and very desirable. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

VACANT LOTS TO LET—WITH WATER FRONT, between 53d and 54th sts., 1st av. and East River. Apply at Nos. 261 and 263 Water st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED FOR SALE AND TO LET. —Numerous applications already received to purchase and to hire. Desirable dwellings, in suitable localities, and which are continually on the increase, at my office. Owners, do not procrastinate, but send in descriptions at once. JOSIAH JEX, 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED—A HOUSE, BETWEEN MADISON AND 6th avs., and 23d and 50th sts., four-story, high-stoop, not less than 22 feet wide; price not to exceed $28,000; must be in good order. Address B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A FAMILY OF three persons, an English-basement house, between 10th and 23d sts., 2d to 5th avs.; rent not to exceed $1,800. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., (Bible House.)

WANTED, TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—Well-improved business property on Broadway, or on active business streets, paying fair income on present value. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S

First-class and reliable Servants' Office, (established 1853,) corner 11th st. and 6th., Best class of servants waiting for situations.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a neat and tidy young woman as first-class chamber-maid; understands chamber-work thoroughly; excellent seamstress; cut, fit, operate. dress-maker; best City testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do chamber-work and waiting or general work; is a thorough servant, a good laundress, and is not afraid to work for good-sized family; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR NURSE.—By a young French woman, who speaks good German and English; is fond of children and can sew well; has best of references. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, 134 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and to assist with children; willing and obliging; good references. Call at No. 226 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; has the best City references. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st., top floor front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable girl; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 60 West Washington place.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young English woman as competent chamber-maid; is an excellent waitress; no objection to a boarding-house; good references. Call at No. 40 West 13th st., first floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR as Seamstress.—By a young girl; can operate on machine; a good home more an object than wages. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., West Side Association.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 315 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, AN ENGLISH woman, with five years' City reference; bones, lards, makes soups, jellies, bread, &c.; willing to assist with washing, and a thoroughly temperate woman; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY PROTESTANT WOMEN WITH good City references; competent and satisfactory in everything; willing to go any distance in the country, or City. At the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, FRENCH, (CORdon Bleu); wages, $35; has excellent City references and fifteen years' practice. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A PERFECT NORTH GERMAN COOK in a private family where a kitchen girl is kept; best references given. Address Berlin, Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 354 East 12th st., near 1st av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; can take entire charge of kitchen and marketing if required; five years' City reference; City or country. Address M. J., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; understands all kinds of family cooking; country preferred; five years' reference. Call for two days at No. 134 West 17th st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A FIRST-CLASS private family; six years' City reference from her previous employer. Can be seen at No. 3 White's place, West 18th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK OF SOUPS, meats, boning, larding, fancy side dishes, jellies, &c.; has the best of City reference. Address J. S., Box 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A good cook, excellent washer and ironer, in a private family; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 344 West 26th st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO SISTERS; ONE as cook, the other as laundress, or both to do the work of a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 215 West 18th st., up one flight, back.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A GOOD plain cook and baker; has City reference. Call at No. 879 6th av.; ring fourth floor bell.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; will assist with washing; five years' reference from last place. Call at 208 West 19th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FRENCH DRESS-MAKER would like a few engagements by the day, or would take work home. Address French Dress-maker, No. 208 West 28th st., second floor, front.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY MIDdle-aged American lady as good caretaker of house or invalid; willing to sew and be useful; more for the home than compensation; reference. Address A. C., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a Protestant young woman, well recommended, as good family cook; bread and biscuit baker; excellent washer and ironer; understands house-work thoroughly; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT WELSH girl, speaking fair English, as cook and laundress or general work; good reference; understands her work; is neat, competent, and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do house-work; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; City references. Call for two days at No. 150 West 28th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO do general house-work in a private family; no objections to the country; good City references. Apply at No. 426 East 11th st., second floor, front.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl for general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL WHO speaks perfectly French, Italian, German and English; is a very good and tasteful dress-maker and trimmer; can wait on a lady and teach the languages. Call at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid, seamstress, and hair-dresser; good references. Address Miss C., Box 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; City or country; excellent reference. Call at No. 89 Christopher st., Room No. 19.

MAID.—BY A COMPETENT MAID, FRENCH, speaking German; has good references; dresses hair and makes dresses of all kinds; cutting, fitting, sewing on machine. Can be seen for three days at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE, AND CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a willing and obliging Protestant girl; can be recommended by City ladies; is very kind to children, and willing to do what she is told to do; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT INfants' nurse, with good City reference; will, if necessary, take entire charge of the baby from its birth. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, for three days.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent woman; a good home preferred to high wages; City or country; has the best City references. Call at No. 208 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG girl, who is well educated and has just arrived from England; is very obliging, and most desirable for growing up children. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN YOUNG woman, who can take entire charge of an infant from birth; willing to make herself useful; City reference. Call at No. 432 East 15th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl as child's nurse and assist with chamber-work; good reference. Can be seen at No. 211 East 26th st., room No. 7.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMpetent person as nurse and seamstress; would assist with chamber-work; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 223 East 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A SMART INTELLIGENT AMERIcan girl as nurse; willing to do plain sewing. Call at No. 137 East 29th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; is thoroughly experienced in the care of children; is a good seamstress; can come well recommended. Address M. M., No. 314 East 84th st., near 2d av.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY THE day to do washing and ironing. Call Saturday or Monday at No. 458 West 17th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WISHes some ladies' and gentlemen's or a nice family washing; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.; ring first bell.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN solicits washing at her own house, or would go out by the day; is a first-class laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 430 East 16th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMan wishes the washing of a few gentlemen, or would go out by the day. Call for three days at No. 338 West 38th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS would like a few more engagements to go out by the day; has excellent City reference. Address Mary, No. 217 West 28th st., in rear.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN AGED NINETEEN, A GOOD penman and correct at figures, wishes a situation; first-class references as to honesty and business experience; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for one week, Neighbor Jackwood, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

MALES.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED FRENCH COOK; UNderstands all branches; meat and pastry; good carver; can furnish best City reference. Call or address Donaudy, No. 826 West 26th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best City references. Call or address M. S., No. 204 West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH NO family; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call or address J. D., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—WELL RECOMMENDED BY PRESent employer; Protestant; communicant; married, no children; age, thirty-three; is a good penman and accountant. Address J. A. Stauyer, New-Hamburg, N. Y.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has twenty years' best City reference. Address G. T., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands his business thoroughly; having undoubted City references. Address Coachman, No. 1 West 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; City or country; good reference. Address J. G., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands his business thoroughly; can produce the very best of City reference. Address P. W., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; understands the care of horses and carriages; careful driver; well recommended. Address J. D., stable No. 127 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; HE is fully competent to take care of carriage or road horses; best of references; will be disengaged 1st of March. Address H. H., No. 8 East 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, whose last employer can recommend as a very superior man. Address C. H., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FOREMAN.—BY AN AMERICAN; MARRIED, NO children; experienced in all branches of farming; best recommendations. Address F. D., Sing Sing Post Office, N. Y.

FARMER, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE, without incumbrances, as farmer and manager of a gentleman's place; understands all kinds of farming, care of stock, &c.; wife A No. 1 butter-maker; best of reference from last employer. Address Scotia, Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the care and management of a gentleman's place; has had twenty years' practical experience in all the branches of the business; wife would do the family washing or take care of poultry; best of City reference. Address D. S., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; PROTESTant; small family; is well experienced in the management of green-house and graperies, cultivation of fruits and vegetables, and laying out and improving places; unexceptionable references for character and ability from his present employer, who can be seen if required. Address R. R., West Chester Village, West-chester County.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, cattle, &c.; can milk; would take charge of a gentleman's place; best reference. Address E. D., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (SWISS) AS gardener; understands the care of green-houses, graperies, and vegetables; best reference from present employer. Call at or address T. B., No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL Scotch gardener of long experience in every department of the business; married; no incumbrance; none but those requiring the services of a first-class man need apply. Call on or address B. C. H., care A. McConnell, florist, No. 733 6th av.

WANTED—BY A BOY SEVENTEEN YEARS OF age, in some wholesale business; wages expected moderate; good references given. Address W. F. L., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; understands his business in all its branches; best City references. Address G. R., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER, &c.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN as waiter and outdoor or indoor servant in a private family; well acquainted with City; best City reference. Call on or address No. 41 West 16th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; good references from the City. Address A. C., No. 245 East 30th st., room No. 2.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF EXPERIENCED SALESmen to supply the retail trade with Sisson's patent tidy fastener. Apply, with reference, until Saturday, Feb. 18, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Room No. 60; after the above date, address A. C. LANDERS & CO., Box No. 747 Newport, R. I.

WANTED — A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT woman, to go to Providence, R. I., to wait on an invalid lady and sew. Apply at No. 28 East 39th st., to-day, between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general house-work; references required. Apply between 10 and 2 at No. 37 Perry st.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general house-work; references required. Apply at No. 411 West 43d st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TO RENT—PART OF A PRIVATE STABLE IN West 29th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Inquire at No. 14 West 31st st.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM, No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute. Special attention to out of town orders.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, will speak Sunday evening, the 20th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, following the usual Service of Song. Medical student's meeting, Sunday, 4 o'clock; young men's meeting, Sunday, 6:30 o'clock; Bible class, (Dr. Thomson's,) Sunday, 5 o'clock; young men's meetings, Thursday evening, 8 o'clock; Saturday evening, 8:30 o'clock; daily meeting for prayer and conference at 4 o'clock, in Lecture-room.

Leaders next week: Rev. C. S. Harrower, Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Rev. George O. Phelps, &c.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. Johns, Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"The Burning Bush, or the Church on Fire." Evening at 7:30. Subject—"A Prayer-meeting in Apostolic Times." Young people's meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor.—Subject for Sabbath morning—"The Three Crosses;" evening—"The Man who wished to be Saved in his Chariot." Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 o'clock.

ANNIVERSARY TEA PARTY AT SIXTY-first Street M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., Feb. 24 and 25 at 8 o'clock; singing, readings, and addresses. Organists, Mr. Edward Jardine, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Wood. Tickets $1. Proceeds to furnish new parsonage.

AT THE MISSION CHURCH—"THE RESURrection of the Body."—Rev. J. W. Bonham, Evangelist, will preach on this subject in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton st., Sunday morning. In the evening he will deliver a lecture on "The Great Revival in the Church of England." Seats free.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.—The "Brooklyn Praying Band," David Price, Leader, will conduct the services during the day; morning, 10:30; afternoon, 3; and evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial welcome to all. Seats free.

AT THE FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st., Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D., Pastor, discourses Sunday morning at 10:30, a Bible-reading on "The Meat Offering." Evening service at 7:30; sermon by Rev. J. A. Broadus, D. D., of South Carolina. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH st., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector. —Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rector will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Dr. Bellows will preach morning at 11, and 7:45 P. M. Subject, evening—"Washington and the Close of the First Century of Our National Life." Seats free in the evening. Sunday-school 9:45 A. M.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Grand st., Geo. O. Phelps, Pastor.—Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Noon day prayer-meeting, 12 to 1 o'clock. Subject for Sunday evening—"The Dry Bones Made Alive." Seats free.

ADVENT MEETINGS, NO. 138 WEST 24TH st.—Feb. 20, Elder N. H. Barbour will preach at 10 A. M., 3 and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, RIGHT REV. Thomas M. Clark, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Rhode Island, will repeat the sermon delivered in the Church of the Incarnation for the "Home for Old Men and Aged Couples," in Trinity Chapel, West 25th st., on Sunday evening next, Feb. 20, services commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching Sunday next, 20th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. L. G. Bassett, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Baptism after the evening service. All are cordially welcome.

BETTER THAN BEECHERISM OR MOODYism.—Bishop Snow will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M.; seats free; subject—"The New Heaven and New Earth—What they Signify."

BRICK CHURCH.—REV. F. G. CLARK, D. D., will preach in the Brick Church, corner of 5th av. and 37th st., on Sunday, Feb. 20, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

BEDFORD STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. G. H. Gregory, Pastor, will preach to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10:30, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

BROTHER SAMUEL HALSTEAD'S PRAYing Band will conduct the services during the sabbath at the Sixty-first Street M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs. Everybody cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Hours of services, 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.,
Will preach morning and evening.

Rev. J. W. BONHAM,
Head of the House of the Evangelists,
will preach in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
(Sixth Universalist Society,)
Fifty-seventh st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
Sunday morning at 11,
Evening at 7:45.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th st., near Broadway, Rev. James D. Wilson, Pastor.—Usual Sunday morning service at 10:30. People's praise-meeting at 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited. Please bring your copies of Moody and Sankey hymns.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Pastor preaches Sunday morning and evening. Sunday-school, 2:30. Pastor's Bible-class, 3. Prayer-meeting Monday and Friday evenings. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All the seats in this church are free.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTErian,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday, 20th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday at 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison av. and 35th st.,
Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector,
Divine service, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., NEAR 14th st.—Rev. C. S. Harrower, Pastor, will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and also at the people's service, 7:30 P. M. All are earnestly invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, CORner 9th av. and 28th st.—Rev. Dr. Jared B. Flagg will preach Sunday morning and evening. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE FIFTH Avenue Baptist Church, will speak Sunday evening, 20th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, at Association Hall.

DR. ORMISTON WILL PREACH IN THE church corner 5th av. and 29th st., on Sunday evening; service, 7:30 o'clock.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.

Rev. WM. T. SABINE, the Rector,
Will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Prayer-meeting Friday evenings at 8 o'clock,
When Gospel Hymns by Mr. Sankey will be used. Mr. Weeks leads the singing at all services.

Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. and Park av.—Sermon at 10:30 A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D. Evening at 7:30, service of song; 8 o'clock, sermon by Pastor. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Cordial invitation.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34TH st., near Broadway.—Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, Pastor, will preach to-morrow. Services begin in the morning at 10:30, and afternoon at 4 o'clock.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 8th av. and Hudson st., the Rev. Robert Scott, Pastor, will preach on Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Subject, "Our knowledge in a future state." All are cordially invited to attend.

MEETINGS AT HOWARD MISSION, NO. 40 New Bowery, New-York, Sunday, Feb. 20. Sunday-school at 2:30. Singing by the children, under charge of Prof. George S. Weeks, from 3:30 to 4 o'clock. Religious services in the evening at 7:30, at which the children will sing. General prayer and conference meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30. Public cordially invited. WILLIAM D. CLEGG, Superintendent.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av. and 53d st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services morning at 11 o'clock; evening, 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. Mission school, 2:30 P. M.

MISS NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM, INSPIRAtional speaker, lectures at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at their Hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

MACDOUGAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, opposite Vandam st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Joseph J. Muir, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are welcome.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH AV. —O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"The Irreverence of Piety."

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIation.—Change of place; monthly meeting Monday evening at 7:30, in the Broadway Tabernacle; Dr. Hurst, President of Drew Theological Seminary, will speak on "Use of the imagination in Teaching the Bible." The lesson will be taught by Rev. Dr. Vail, of this City.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—Black-board class at 2:30 and primary class at 3 o'clock this day in Twenty-fourth Street Chapel. Superintendents' class at 4 o'clock Tuesday in Fulton Street Chapel. Normal class Thursday, at 4:45, in Dr. Crosby's Church Chapel.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 P. M., at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH CHAPEL, CORner of William, Fulton, and Ann sts., entrances No. 103 Fulton st. and No. 58 Ann st.—Preaching Sabbath morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. In this chapel the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. B. Rossiter. Service at 10:30; subject: "Coming to Christ." Services at 7:30; subject: "Only Believe."

NOONDAY PRAYER-MEETING IN THE West Eleventh Street Church, between 6th and 7th avs.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. W. H. DePuy, Pastor, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND Land, corner Henry and Market sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., every Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

REV. JOHN A. BROADUS, D. D.,
OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
will preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., on Sunday, the 20th, at 10:30 A. M.

REV. JOHN A. BROADUS, D. D.,
OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Will preach in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 46th st., near 5th av., Dr. Armitage's, on Sunday evening. Services begin at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR of Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. DR. COLE, OF NASHOTAH, WIS., will preach in the Church of St. Stephen's (Episcopal,) in West 46th st., east of 6th av., on Sunday morning at 10:30.

REV. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, D. D., WILL preach a sermon in behalf of the Church German Society in Zion Church, corner 38th st. and Madison av., on Sunday next, Feb. 20. Service at 7:30 P. M.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

REV. JAMES M. KING, PASTOR, WILL preach morning and evening in the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d st., near Broadway.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES,

conducted by Mr. D. L. MOODY and Mr. IRA D. SANKEY, at HIPPODROME BUILDING, between Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts. SUNDAY, Feb. 20.

In MADISON AVENUE HALL—For Christian workers, 8 to 8:45 A. M.; for women only, 3 to 4 P. M.; for men only, 8 to 9 P. M.

In FOURTH AVENUE HALL—For young men only, 9 to 9:45 P. M.

Admission to all the services without ticket, the Sunday morning meeting excepted. Tickets given on application at Broadway book stores, or office, corner 26th st. and 4th av.

Noon service every day—Sunday excepted. Entrance on Madison av.

Subjects for the week—MONDAY, Feb. 21, "Reports of the Lord's Work;" TUESDAY, Feb. 22, "Obedience;" WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, "How to Come to Christ;" THURSDAY, Feb. 24, "Hope;" FRIDAY, Feb. 25, "Intemperance;" SATURDAY, Feb. 26, "Special prayer for Christian Work."

Every night—Sunday excepted—services in large hall, entrance on Madison av., at 8 o'clock.

Overflow meeting, entrance on 4th av., from 8 to 8:45 o'clock, will be conducted for the week beginning Sunday, Feb. 20, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Booth, D. D., and Mr. Ira D. Sankey.

The doors will be open one half hour before each service.

The expenses of these meetings are large, and must be defrayed by private subscription. Contributions can be sent to J. Pierpont Morgan, Esq., Treasurer, No. 23 Wall st.

Samuel Thorne, Chairman Committee of Arrangements; W. E. Dodge, Chairman of General Committee; Nathan Bishop, Chairman Executive Committee.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Services; communion, 7 A. M., morning prayer, 9; litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11, with sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, on "The Seventh Gift of the Holy Ghost—Holy Fear;" evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30 P. M.; preacher, Rev. Dr. R. S. Howland, Rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., REV. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services: 11 o'clock, morning prayer and sermon—"Music, in Worship and Life;" at 7:30, evening prayer and sermon—"On Preaching Christ."

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. Geo. B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30. Evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Singing-school, 5:30 P. M. Strangers welcome. Sermon by the Rector.

ST. JAMES' M. E. CHURCH, 126TH ST. AND Madison av.—Rev. Dr. Foss, President of Wesleyan University, will preach on Sunday, Feb. 20, services commencing at 10:30 A. M. Anniversary of the Sunday-school Missionary Society at 7:30 P. M.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D ST., REV. Cornelius B. Smith, Rector.—Rev. Dr. Osgood will preach on Sunday morning. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

SEVENTH AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 12th and 13th sts.—Mr. R. W. Kidd will preach on Sabbath, Feb. 20, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. SAMUEL H. GREENE,
of Casenovia, N. Y., will preach.
Morning,
"BREAD UPON THE WATERS."
Evening,
"CHRIST INVITED TO THE HOME"

All cordially invited.

THE NEXT SERMON IN THE COURSE on "The Awakening and Education of the Christian Life," will be given on Sunday evening, 20th inst., at the Church of the Atonement, Madison av. and 28th st., by Rev. Arthur Brooks, of New-York. Subject—"Special Seasons and Agencies of Devotion." Services commence at 7:30 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY PLACE CHURCH, CORNER of East 10th st., Rev. Dr. Booth, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 4 P.M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—PERPETUAL POLICY OF Insurance No. 40,471, issued by the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, to EDWARD KING, on premises situate on lot bounded by Golden Hill, King, Bowery, and Spring sts., Newport, R. I. Any person finding the same will please return it to DAVID KING, Jr., No. 58 Pine st., New-York.

LOST.—ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16, A LADY'S WATCH, with chain, bar, and pendants; hunting case, engraved on one side with a shield, on the other a dog. A suitable reward given, and no questions asked, if the same is returned to No. 165 Madison av.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, A SMALL BLACK AND TAN DOG, with nickel plated collar. Answers to the name of "Gip;" $5 reward will be paid for his return to No. 37 East 29th st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the undersigned Assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of CHARLES L. SNOW and ENOCH RICHARDSON, comprising the late firm of SNOW & RICHARDSON, bankrupts, will sell at public auction at Apalachicola, Fla., on the premises, on the 18th day of March, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M., the two mills known as the Curtis Mills, together with all the personal property, to wit: Tug Ella, three barges, tools, &c.; said mills and said personal property being located at Apalachicola.
R. G. BROWN, Assignee,
No. 111 Broadway.
f19-law3w8*

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL AT public auction, through L. M. Hoffman's Son & Co., auctioneers, on the 2d day of March, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at No. 168 South 5th av., New-York City, the following effects of James L. Stevens, bankrupt: 37 wire forms, 14 sewing-machines, 1 large mirror, 5 counters, 10 pine slabs, 46 chairs, 3 desks, 3 stoves, 12 lamps, 50 cloak racks, 1 perforating machine, 1 lot of small trimmings, 2 ironing boards, 1 carpet, 20 pieces of old lumber, and sundry small articles.
WILLIAM G. GILES, Assignee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HARPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (Harper & Bros., publishers,) No. 331 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1875.
JOHN W. HARPER,
JOSEPH A. HARPER,
Executors.
P. W. OSTRANDER, Proctor for Executors, No. 25 Pine st., N. Y.
n27law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 57 Lewis st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of August next. Dated New-York, the 16th day of February, 1876.
PHILIP MICHEL,
JOHN F. MILLER, } Executors.
FELIX BROWN,
f19-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EBENEZER CAULDWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Deane & Chamberlin, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the twenty-eighth day of January, 1876.
WILLIAM A. CAULDWELL, Executor.
NATHAN BISHOP, Executor.
ja29-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER CHARLICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sterling & Walden, No. 9 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1876.
JANE M. CHARLICK, Executrix.
GEORGE W. QUINTARD, } Executors.
AARON J. VANDERPOEL,
ja22-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MYRON J. FRISBIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 24 West 15th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York the 28th day of January, 1876.
JOANNA E. FRISBIE, Executrix.
HENRY HAYES, Executor.
ja29-law6mS*

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—FILES OF EVENING POST FROM 1850 to 1874; daily *Tribune* from 1852 to 1876, dates inclusive. BOOKS, No. 49 6th av.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA......WED., Feb. 23 | CHINA......WED., March 8
*RUSSIA....WED., March 1 | PARTHIA..WED., March 15

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, March 4, at noon
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $80, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, March 4, at noon
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pouzols..........Saturday, Feb. 19
LAFAYETTE, Hellard..........Saturday, March 4
LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Saturday, March 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING..........Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO..........Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA..........March 7, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA..........March 14, at 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN..........March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA..........March 28, at 7 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Empire Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Feb. 24
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, March 9
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, March 23

and every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—On and after March 1 the steam-ships of this line will discharge and load cargo, also, embark passengers at their Pier, No. 42 North River, (Pacific Mail Dock,) foot of Canal st.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ALPS..........March 1.
ETNA..........March 15.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:

ATLAS..........March 11.
CLARIBEL..........March 30.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE..........THURSDAY, March 2, 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, Sat. Feb. 19, 1 P. M | Spain, March 4, 11 A. M.
England, Feb. 26, 3 P. M. | Egypt, March 11, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES,
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ANCHORIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 19, 1 P. M.
ETHIOPIA..........SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6:30 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Feb. 22, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHAMPION..........SATURDAY..........Feb. 19
GULF STREAM..........WEDNESDAY..........Feb. 23

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....Sat., Feb. 19 | HERMANN.....Sat., March 4
SALIER.....Sat., Feb. 26 | WESER.....Sat., March 11

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The steam-ships CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master; CITY OF DALLAS, T. Hines, Master; CITY OF HOUSTON, Deering, Master, will leave Pier No. 20 East River, every THURSDAY at 3 P. M., for Port Royal and Fernandina. This route is the only direct one to Florida without change of steamers. No transshipping of goods and no cartage. Lower rates given than by any other line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Port Royal Railroad to all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and with the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company to all points in Florida. Insurance one-half per cent.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., or HERM. GELPCKE, No. 153 Maiden Lane.
CHATER & KING, Agents, Fernandina.
Steam-ship CITY OF DALLAS sails Feb. 24.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN, Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

OHIO..........Feb. 17 | INDIANA..........March 16
PENNSYLVANIA.....Feb. 24 | ILLINOIS..........March 23
*LORD CLIVE.....Mar. 2 | *CITY of BRISTOL..March 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
VADERLAND.....March 4 | STATE OF NEVADA. Feb. 21
NEDERLAND.....March 28 | SWITZERLAND...March 16

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
NEDERLAND.....March 4 | SWITZERLAND.....Feb. 21
VADERLAND.....March 28 | State of Nevada..March 16

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. COLON..........WEDNESDAY, March 1
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK..........March 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,
Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.

JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, March 8
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons..........Saturday, April 8

Passenger accommodations first-class.
For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, March 2
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, March 9

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 21

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Feb. 24
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, March 7

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

OTHELLO.....Feb. 26 | NAVARINO.....Mar. 25
HINDOO.....March 11 | COLOMBO.....April 8

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division: also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West: also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P.M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—WILLIAM H. KIRBY, plaintiff, against STEPHEN V. A. HUNTER, and Susan Spofford, Paul N. Spofford, Gardiner S. Spofford, Joseph L. Spofford, individually, and as Executors of, and Trustees under the last will and testament of Paul Spofford, deceased, Harriet Spofford, wife of Gardiner S. Spofford, Mary Spofford, wife of Joseph L. Spofford, whose christian names are unknown, but who are sued by the names of Harriet and Mary Spofford, Pauline Pearsall and Thomas W. Pearsall, her husband, Edward C. Spofford, Eugene W. Spofford, Sarah Carlton, Moses Spofford, Charles Atwood, Abraham B. Warner, Abraham R. Warner, and William C. Thompson, Thomas Dunham, George W. Blunt, and Robert L. Taylor, as the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, Charles Brower, Peter Goelet, Robert Goelet, John Monks, Anthony J. Bleecker, James Bleecker, and John T. White, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, Daniel L. Pettee, Gilbert A. Mann, the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, William Buck and Martin Steljes, Thomas Darlington, as Assignee of Daniel L. Pettee and Gilbert A. Mann, and William Miles, and Jesse F. Tallmage, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 20 Exchange place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, December 31, 1875.
R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the said City, on the 4th day of January, 1876.
ja15-law6wS R. D. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—GEORGE GUNN, plaintiff, against JOSEPH RIDGWAY and MARY JANE RIDGWAY his wife, Sarah M. Ridgway, Mary A. Ridgway, Moses M. Ridgway, Jr., Jane E. Ridgway, Joseph D. Ridgway, Edward G. Ridgway, Hugh Ridgway, Mary Ridgway, Walter Ridgway, Lewis Gunn, Newton Gunn, and Susan Gunn his wife, Mary Bidwell and Samuel Bidwell her husband, Julia Beach and Henry Beach her husband, Harriet Gunn, Emeline Gunn, Ellen L. Moffat and B. V. Moffat her husband, Annette Bartlett and R. Eugene Bartlett her husband, Addie J. Graves, Harriet F. Gunn, wife of George Gunn, the plaintiff, Joseph R. Gunn and Minnie Gunn his wife, Charles N. Gunn, William H. Gunn, Mary R. Gunn, Annie H. Styron, and James A. Styron, her husband, Susan T. Mercer and William M. Mercer her husband, and William E. Hoag, defendants.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 19, 1875.
SAMUEL NEWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 27th day of January, 1876. SAMUEL NEWELL,
ja29-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY OF NEW-YORK, Place of trial.—WILLIAM H. CROMWELL, DAVID W. CROMWELL, and ALBERT CROMWELL, plaintiffs, against THOMAS B. JORDAN and WILLIAM F. CLARK, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 243 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen hundred and thirty-four 40-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 2d day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated January 27, 1876.
EDWARD P. WILDER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of February, 1876.
f19-law6wS* E. P. WILDER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN McKEON, Plaintiff, against EZEKIEL DONNELL, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not Ser.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 110 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 30th December, 1875.
EDWIN McCAHILL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 31st day of December, 1875.—Dated 11th January, 1876. EDWIN McCAHILL,
ja22-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF New-York.—EDMUND COFFIN, Jr., as special guardian of Sarah R. Clark, an infant, plaintiff, against GEORGE ROBART SCOTT, Libbie M. R. Scott, his wife; John McLoughlin, Henry Van Schaick, William Sloane, John Sloane, William D. Sloane, John Mitchell, Walter W. Law, Henry T. Sloane, Thomas C. Sloane, and George Hoffman, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 154 Nassau street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 20th January, 1876.
EDMUND COFFIN, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint above mentioned was filed in the said office on the twenty-seventh day of January, A. D. 1876. EDMUND COFFIN, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.
f12-law5wS*

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM O'CONNOR, plaintiff, against LOUISA M. O'CONNOR, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant, LOUISA M. O'CONNOR: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 8 Beach street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 3, 1875. CHARLES S. SPENCER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1876.
CHARLES S. SPENCER,
ja15-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK Exchange of position and capital desires to connect himself with a gentleman of equal means who can influence trade. Address, with real name, "Banker," Box No. 137 Times Office.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, TO CLOSE OUT THE concern, five years lease, fixtures and furniture, all new, and good-will of restaurant No. 23 Park place and No. 20 Murray st. Inquire immediately, as above.
B. F. STILES.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS WANTED.—$3,000 WORTH OF ladies' dress-making and milliner furnishing goods to sell on commission at one-half, account and risk; each in connection with a dress-making and millinery establishment; good real estate security given in security for the safe-keeping of goods; will send in sworn statement of business as often as required; ten years' experience in dry goods; best references given and required. Address, giving full particulars, with agreement as wanted,
JOHN L. MATHESON, White Rock, Huron County, Mich.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ORGANIZE THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK:

In conformity with a law of the State of New-York, passed the 25th day of June, A. D. 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of fire insurance companies," and the several laws amending the same, the undersigned corporators do hereby declare that we intend to associate and form an incorporated company for the purpose of transacting the business of "insurance," by making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, to be styled the "Franklin Fire Insurance Company," and located in the City of New-York. Feb. 16, 1876.

Jacob Campbell,
Elisha Brooks,
Chas. E. Fleming,
Russell H. Hoadley,
Edward Hotchkiss,
Henry Sidenberg,
Wm. D. Ryder,
Jno. L. Daniels,
Fred'k Hazelton,
H. O. Hotchkiss,
Fred'k S. Myers,
John Nesbit,
John B. Snook,
Geo. A. Leavitt,
S. Van Rensselaer Cruger,
Sam'l Hawk,
Olin G. Walbridge,
Aaron S. Robbins,
Zimri West,
Edwin G. Freligh,
Joseph H. Didier,
John A. Merritt,
August Pottier,
Wm. W. Watson,
Henry L. Hotchkiss,
Henry J. Robinson,
Chas. B. Meigs,
Joseph S. Lowrey.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to WILLIAM H. SWIFT, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at noon, for the sale of 60,000 of the Land Bonds of said company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1876.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that, in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of fourteen of said bonds, viz., Nos. 3, 41, 53, 67, 81, 98, 145, 175, 216, 256, 464, 716, 1,245, and 1,311, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said fourteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said fourteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the first day of July next will cease from and after that date.
R. G. ROLSTON, President.

FISCAL AGENCY FOR THE STATE OF NEBRASKA.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, LINCOLN, Feb. 3, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Bank of Kountze Brothers, located at No. 12 Wall st., in the City of New-York, has been designated by the Governor of Nebraska as the fiscal agency of said State, in accordance with the provisions of an "Act providing for an establishment of a fiscal agency in the City of New-York, * * *," approved Feb. 25, 1875, and all bonds and coupons of the State, or any county, city, township, precinct, or school district in the State, heretofore issued, or hereafter to be issued, which are by their terms made payable at any particular bank in said City, are hereafter payable at said agency. J. B. WESTON, Auditor.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

LOUISIANA DIVISION.

Bondholders who have subscribed or desire to subscribe to the plan to purchase and organize a company to control the property of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, (bought by me Nov. 18, 1874,) as proposed in my circular of Oct. 22, 1875, are requested to meet, for the purpose of completing an organization, at the office of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York City, on SATURDAY, Feb. 19, 1876, at 1:30 P. M. F. M. AMES, Trustee.
CANTON, Mass., Feb. 14, 1876.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, AND OTHER A1 INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Our specialty 24 years, paying 10 to 12 per cent.; interest promptly paid. For sale below par by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Defaulted Railroad Bonds bought and sold.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND Western, and Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad bondholders, main line, who have not received copy of plan of the reorganization, can obtain one on application to either of the undersigned. TIME FOR DEPOSIT OF BONDS EXPIRES FEB. 19, 1876.
AUSTIN CORBIN, No. 61 Broadway.
G. E. TAINTOR, No. 20 Broad st.
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, No. 76 Wall st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, March 1, 1876.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on the 15th inst., and reopened on March 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS for the election of President and Directors will be held on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at the office of the company in the CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 234 South 3d st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 21 to the 26th, both days inclusive.
W. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO. ARE OFFERing privileges on this active stock market at very close rates. Contracts issued one month ago, costing $50 and upward, re now worth on many stocks from five to ten times the cost. Any stock at the Exchange bought or sold on a margin of five per cent. Address for information, ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

OFFICE OF "THE MIDAS PETROLEUM AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY OF PITTSBURG AND NEW-YORK," No. 138 5TH AV., PITTSBURG, Feb. 15, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M. The annual election for Directors will be held the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM F. ROBB, Secretary.

HARLEM BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at their banking rooms on TUESDAY, March 7, 1876. Polls open from 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of February, 1876.
W. T. RYERSON, Cashier.

WANTED—$40,000 AT SIX PER CENT., ON down-town property worth double the amount; no brokerage. Address
L. DENISON, Jr., No. 187 Greenwich st.

KANSAS PACIFIC BONDS.
LAND MORTGAGE BONDS
Due March 1, 1876, bought by H. G. STEBBINS & SON.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, JAN. 27, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st day of February next. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Coal Company, of Allegany County, Maryland, have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 10th day of March, both inclusive. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1876.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.
Surplus, over One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV.—A PARTY HAVING TAKEN THE SECond story front suite of rooms, with board, at No. 347, are now obliged to leave the City, and will rent their rooms at a moderate price; references given and required.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A SUITE OF FOUR or five rooms, to be vacated the 1st of March; desirable for a party of gentlemen, with breakfast, or family, with private table.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—ONE ROOM, SECond floor; large, handsome room, third floor; one on fourth; running water. Dining room, parlor floor; house extra wide.

A FAMILY RESIDING IN THEIR OWN house will rent, with board, second floor to a party of gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 130 West 29th st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsome two-story front rooms for a family or party of gentlemen; also, single rooms; house and table first class.

FIFTH AV., NO. 491, BETWEEN 41ST AND 42d sts.—One large furnished room to let, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; terms reasonable; references.

NO. 47 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—One large elegantly-furnished room; also single room, with excellent board; location unexceptionable.

NO. 33 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel, unfurnished rooms with or without breakfast, in small private family.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A DESIRABLE HALL room, third floor, with board, to a gentleman. References.

A PARTY DESIRING FIRST-CLASS apartments on 5th av., with private table, can obtain full information from Miss DAILEY, 588 6th av.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; transients taken.

SOME ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with private table, if desired, at No. 27 West 39th st., near 5th av.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A FLAT OF FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS, unfurnished, with private table, up-town, in an apartment house with lift. Address, giving full particulars, W., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 113 EAST 19TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMIly will rent a handsomely-furnished room, modern improvements, at reduced rent; fine location; a few steps from Clarendon Hotel.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen in the house of a small private family; breakfast if desired. No. 38 West 32d st., between 5th av. and Broadway.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

TO LET—FURNISHED—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEment, with two bedrooms. No. 115 East 23d st.

MARKOE HOUSE, 9TH AND CHESTNUT, Philadelphia. Elegant rooms; $1 to $3 per day.

ROOMS WANTED.

ROOM WANTED—SUITABLE FOR DENTIST'S office, between 30th and 14th sts. and 6th and 4th avs. Address, with particulars, D., care of L. S. Marsh, No. 75 Murray st.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 193 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 175 STATE ST., BROOKLYN.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular; inclose 25 cents for a Dancer's Assistant.

PROPOSALS.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

PROPOSALS FOR A FIRST-ORDER IRON LIGHT-HOUSE TO BE ERECTED ON FOWEY ROCKS, SEACOAST OF FLORIDA.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, Feb. 29, 1876, from iron manufacturers only, for furnishing the materials and labor of all kinds necessary for the completion of all of the metal work, excepting the foundation and first series, of a skeleton iron light-house, to be erected on Fowey Rocks, Florida, in accordance with the accompanying specifications and drawings.

The same to be delivered, at the expense of the contractor, on board of a sea-going vessel or vessels at ——.

The bid should state the sum, in United States currency, for which the entire metal work as shown on the drawings and described in the specifications will be completed, fully erected at the workshops, then taken down after acceptance, and delivered as aforesaid, and should also state the day and date on which it shall be so completed and delivered, under forfeit, as specified in the "Form of bid annexed."

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent of the Light-house Establishment, and all facilities must be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications must, in case of rejection, be made good at the expense of the contractor.

The right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defects, if it is deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, is reserved.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond, signed by the bidder and two competent sureties, in the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) that, in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten (10) days after notice is given that the bid has been accepted.

Bond and security in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) signed by two competent bondsmen, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required.

A copy of the specifications must be inclosed with the bid, as evidence as to the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be signed, sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for all of the metal-work, excepting the foundation and first series, of a skeleton light-house for Fowey Rocks, Florida," and then inclosed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the undersigned.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

Payments for the work will be made upon estimates certified to by the agent of the Light-house Establishment; but twenty (20) per centum of the amount of each estimate will be withheld until the satisfactory completion of the contract.

Plans, specifications, and forms of proposals may be obtained from the undersigned.
PETER C. HAINS,
Engineer-Secretary Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and platforms required for certain schools in said ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for erecting iron stairways at Nos. 222 and 224 East 75th st.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

EUGENE H. POMEROY,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERD. T. HOPKINS,
M. THALMESSINGER,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1876.

CITY OF BOSTON.

PROPOSALS FOR SEWER PIPE.

Proposals will be received at Sewer Department, City Hall, till March 1, for the whole or any part of 20,000 feet of twelve-inch vitrified sewer pipe, including 1,000 six-inch branches. Apply as above for specification and form of proposal. The right is reserved to decline all bids. Indorse bids, "Proposals for Sewer Pipe," and addressed to CLINTON VILES,
Chairman Committee on Sewers.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN HARPER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, February 18th, 1876.—To the creditors of said bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, the said Register, at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the third day of March, 1876, at twelve o'clock noon, of that day, for the purposes mentioned in Section 5,092 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, Title Bankruptcy. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES L. ANTHONY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of James L. Anthony, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 11th day of February, A. D. 1876.
SYLVESTER L. WOODHOUSE, Assignee.
f12-law3wS* No. 150 Front st.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ALFRED D BALDWIN, Jr., of East Orange, in the county of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudicated a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. CHARLES OSBORN, Assignee &c.
JOHN O. FORD, Attorney.
f5-law3wS*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SATURDAY, Feb. 19, 1876,
MATINEE at 1:30 and EVENING at 8.
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES
of Mr. Brougham's fine drama of
JOHN GARTH,
in consequence of the production on
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 21,
of Goldsmith's Glorious Comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
with
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
PICTURESQUE COSTUMES,
APPROPRIATE MUSIC,
AND A GREAT CAST

WALLACK'S. EXTRA CARD.

Mr. WALLACK begs to announce among the IMPORTANT REVIVALS of the season, Goldsmith's Glorious Comedy of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, which will be presented on MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 21, 1876, with APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS, and a GREAT CAST, including

Mr. LESTER WALLACK..........as..........Charles Marlow
Mr. JOHN GILBERT..........as..........Mr. Hardcastle
Mr. HARRY BECKETT..........as..........Tony Lumpkin
(His first appearance in two months.)
Mr. C. A. STEVENSON..........as..........George Hastings
Mr. E. M. HOLLAND..........as..........Diggory
Mr. J. W. SHANNON..........as.....Sir Charles Marlow
Mr. W. J. LEONARD..........as..........Stingo
Mr. C. E. EDWIN..........as..........Jeremy
Miss ADA DYAS (first time)....as....Miss Hardcastle
Miss IONE BURKE..........as..........Constance Neville
(Her first appearance in two months.)
Mme. PONISI..........as..........Mrs. Hardcastle
Miss ETHEL THORNTON..........as..........Dolly

PARK THEATRE,

BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. W. STUART.
ELECTRICAL SUCCESS.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
Mr. G. F. ROWE..........as..........WAIFTON STRAY,
in his new comedy, in four acts,

BRASS.

STORY INTERESTING, CAST STRONG, | SCENERY BEAUTIFUL, "Thoroughly enjoyable."
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.
Box Office open from 8 to 4. Reserved seats $1 50.
"BRASS" MATINEE TO-DAY.
ROWE AS STRAY.
PARK THEATRE.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FOURTH CONCERT, Saturday Evening, Feb. 19, at 8.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Miss JULIA RIVE, Pianiste.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY,
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

POEME SYMPHONIQUE—"On the Mountain"....Liszt
CONCERTO—For the Piano, No. 5, Op. 73..Beethoven
Miss JULIA RIVE.
OVERTURE—"Faniska"..........Cherubini
RONDEAU—For the Piano, in Eb, Op. 16.........Chopin
Miss JULIA RIVE
SYMPHONY—No. 4, D minor..........Schumann

Tickets with reserved seats, for sale at Decker Bros., No. 33 Union square; Nos. 701 and 1,164 Broadway, and at the door.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER....Lessees and Managers

QUEEN AND WOMAN	This new drama will be given every evening and at Saturday matinée at 2 o'clock. It will be illustrated by magnificent scenes and by a cast of unusual strength, embracing the names of Messrs. Fred. Robinson, Edw'd Arnott, Edw'd Lamb, H. B. Phillips, John Mathews, and J. C. Coulter; Misses Ida Vernon, Kate Claxton, Laura Thorpe, and Mr. J. Steele Mackaye.

In consequence of the success of QUEEN AND WOMAN, Miss CLARA MORRIS' engagement has been postponed until MONDAY, Feb. 28, when she will appear in an entirely new play written especially for her, and entitled CONSCIENCE.

QUEEN AND WOMAN will be given all next week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MATINEE.

ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS.
ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, Feb. 19, at 1:30,
LA FAVORITA.

LEONORA..........Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS
INEZ..........Signorina LAMBERTI
FERNANDO..........Mr. TOM KARL
ALFONSO..........Signor CARPI
BALDASSARE..........Signor BACELLI

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director..........Signor TOMASI

Reserved seats, $1 50 and $2; Boxes, $8 and $10. Secured now at Academy, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway. Admission, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to inform the public that Mlle. THERESA TITIENS, on her way from Baltimore to Boston, will appear on
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 25,
in her celebrated character of DONNA ANNA in
DON GIOVANNI,
and on
SATURDAY, Feb. 26, in a
GRAND MATINEE,
in one of her favorite rôles.
The sale of seats will commence Monday, Feb. 21.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at 8,
LA FAVORITA.

Mlle. THERESA TITIENS, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor TAGLIAPIETRA, Signor REINA. Seats can be secured at Brooklyn Academy and No. 114 Broadway.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager

Entire change Monday, Feb. 14, and during the week. First appearance of the talented and versatile actor, Mr. JOHN W. JENNINGS.

Mr. Jennings will perform his great character of Melter Moss, in the TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Reappearance of Rickey and Barney. First appearance of Wm. Barry. First appearance of Paddy Murphy. The entire company in a new Olio. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16th st. and Broadway.

Matinée	Temple of Sensations.			to-day
Matinée	Very best show in New-York.			to-day
Matinée	More stars, finer, funnier attractions.			to-day
Matinée	This evening, 8 o'clk.	Matinée 2 o'clk.		to-day
Matinée	60 Stars,	Fattie Stewart	Demonio	to-day
Matinée	20 Beauties,	Sig. Novissimo	Minuet.	to-day
Matinée	20 specialties	Jas. Messenger	L. & M.	to-day
Matinée	20 Coryphees,	Aubry Moulton	Don't Go	to-day
Matinée	12 Tableaux.	Miss Stickney.	Pea Nuts	to-day

CHICKERING HALL—TO-NIGHT!!

DE CORDONA ON
"COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE."
GEO. W. MORGAN, Organist.
Tickets at Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and at the hall.

"POLLY BASSETT"

MATINEE,
CHICKERING HALL,
TO-DAY at 2 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE, 585 and 587 Broadway.—Every evening the Comets, Blake-Edwards-Weston Sensation Troupe, the Ainsleys, Nat. C. Goodwin, and 100 Great Star Artists. Carriages may be ordered at 10:30. Matinée Tuesday and Friday.

MEETINGS.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING
of the
STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION,
Will be held at
MASONIC HALL, 6th av. and 23d st.,
THURSDAY, FEB. 24, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR has kindly consented to preside.

Annual reports read by Mr. HOWARD POTTER.
Address by Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE.
Tickets to be obtained free at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, and No. 52 East 20th st.

LECTURES.

CONFERENCES DU SAMEDI.—LA SIXIEME conférence sera donnée le SAMEDI, 19 Février, à midi, à Y. M. C. A. Hall. Sujet: M. R. W. EMERSON—à les livres à lire.
L. SAUVEUR.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

We will during this Month dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS *of first-class makers, including* WATERS', *at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from* 12 *to* 36 *months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. Illustrated catalogue mailed.* Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 52 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1876.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO. has this day expired by its own limitation.

Mr. ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH will sign in liquidation.
LOUIS HEIDELBACH,
ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH,
E. L. FRANK,
ADOLPH GANS.

No. 52 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1876.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of HEIDELBACH, ICKELHEIMER & CO., for the transaction of a general banking business, (foreign and domestic.)
PHILIP HEIDELBACH,
ISAAC ICKELHEIMER,
ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH,
ESPY HEIDELBACH & CO.

OFFICE OF E. L. FRANK, No. 51 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1876.

The undersigned has this day established himself in the general banking and brokerage business.
E. L. FRANK.

THE FIRM OF CARROW, CROTHERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the senior partner, JOHN CARROW, retiring.
JOHN CARROW,
THOS. J. CROTHERS,
JOHN S. CARROW.

The business of the firm will be settled by THOS. J. CROTHERS and JOHN S. CARROW, who having associated with them W. D. CARROW, will continue the manufacture and sale of fine gold jewelry at Nos. 306 and 308 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, and No. 12 John st., New-York, under the firm name of CARROW, CROTHERS & CO.
THOS. J. CROTHERS,
JOHN S. CARROW,
WILLIAM D. CARROW.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1876.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of A. M. CAHOONE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
A. M. CAHOONE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1876. W. H. SHELTON, Jr.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of GARGIULO & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOS. A. GARGIULO,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1876. G. A. CHIPMAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Broadway and 14th st.
SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager

A	89TH TO 92D TIME OF ROSE MICHEL, illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
UNDOUBTED	ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names:
TRIUMPH.	Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Theo. Hamilton, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Maud Bartlett.

SATURDAY, Feb. 19,
FOURTEENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 22, special matinée at 1:30.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28,
100TH PERFORMANCE OF
ROSE MICHEL.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA, and all Theatres, six days in advance, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Return, after the most successful tour upon record, of the
KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
Mr. C. D. HESS..........Director
A MOST ACCEPTABLE REPERTOIRE, employing the full strength of the UNRIVALED COMPANY will be presented, commencing
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28,
with Flotow's charming opera,
MARTHA.
The representative American Prima Donna,
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
appearing as Lady Henrietta.
TUESDAY,
BENEFIT Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN.
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
VAN ZANDT and Mrs. SEGUIN.
WEDNESDAY—Meyerbeer's STAR OF THE NORTH; its first representation here in English.
KELLOGG..........as..........CATTERINA.
THURSDAY—ERNANI, (VAN ZANDT.)
FRIDAY—LUCIA, (KELLOGG.)
SATURDAY NIGHT—MARITANA, (VAN ZANDT.)
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Reserved seats, $2; sale opens on Thursday, Feb. 24.

22D FEBRUARY.—EXTRA MATINEE AT
BOOTH'S THEATRE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE DAY.

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

*** A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
*** MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
*** EXTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every Night, 7:45

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

PIQUE!

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.
AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS.
Miss Fanny Davenport,
Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Davidge, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Drew, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Miss Emily Rigl, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham, in their great living characters.
12TH PIQUE MATINEE TO-DAY at 1:30.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, MATINEE OF "PIQUE."

STEINWAY HALL.

THIRD GRAND CONCERT.
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, Feb. 19, at 2,
GRAND MATINEE
BY THE
BOSTON PHILHARMONIC CLUB,
(Their first appearance in New-York.)
Mr. B. LISTEMANN, Mr. F. LISTEMANN,
Mr. A. HARTDEGEN, Mr. E. WEINER,
Mr. E. GRAMM, Mr. A. BELZ.
Mrs. H. M. SMITH, Soprano, of Boston.
Miss LAURA SCHIRMER, Soprano.
Mr. BOSCOWITZ, Pianist.
TEMPLE QUARTET, of Boston.
(Their first appearance in New-York.)
D. F. FITZ, Tenor, H. A. COOK, Baritone,
W. H. FESSENDEN, Tenor, A. C. RYDER, Basso.
Tickets, $1, with reserved seats. For sale at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway.

LAST WEEK.

NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS
IN
WATER COLORS
now open at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner of 4th av. and 23d st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and from 7 until 10 P. M.
WILL CLOSE SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1876.

1776. TABLEAUX. 1876.

GRAND CENTENNIAL ENTERTAINMENT will be given at the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk st., near Grand, on the evening of WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, Feb. 22, also 23d, consisting of Tableaux, Solos, Duets, Recitations, &c. Those desirous of witnessing the dress and manners of a hundred years ago should not fail to come. The entire programme will be produced in superb style.
Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7:30, commencing at 8 P. M.
Proceeds for benefit of Church and Sabbath-school.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

THIS EVENING,
LUCILLE WESTERN
as
LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE in
EAST LYNNE,
Supported by J. B. Studley and an excellent company.
EAST LYNNE MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1:30.
All reserved seats $1. Admission 50 cents.
EAST LYNNE MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

DRUNK ON COLD WATER.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23d st. and 6th av. SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 19. Prof. BELEW, the eminent Psychologist, in his amazing experiments with subjects from the audience, exhibiting a complete control over the human mind. John Gilbin in his dramatic recitals. J. B. Williams, the Dutch humorist, with perfect imitations of Gus. Williams. La Petite Anderson, the child wonder, in her specialties. Proceeds in aid of hall and asylum. Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 25c. extra. Doors open 7:30.

THE BEST NEW MUSIC.

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THE TRIAL OF GEN. BABCOCK

SUMMING UP THE CASE.

A POINT MADE BY THE DEFENSE OVERRULED BY THE COURT—THE PROSECUTION TO OPEN THE ARGUMENT TO-DAY.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—Upon opening to-day, George Gavin, the Secretary of the Board of Police Commissioners, was called for the purpose of showing the record of Magill, the letter carrier who testified to returning two letters to Joyce. The witness did not answer, and the District Attorney immediately announced that the Government would put in no rebuttal testimony. The case was then declared closed, so far as evidence was concerned. Judge Dillon asked if the counsel had arranged in what manner the closing arguments should be made.

Judge Porter arose and said the defense had intended to raise a question of law looking to the direction of a verdict, and asked permission to address the court. It was granted.

Judge Porter spoke at considerable length, giving the grounds on which he asked the court at this stage of the trial to direct a verdict of acquittal. The right of trial by jury he held to be a right guaranteed by the Constitution, and one to be upheld with all its force. In this case, said Judge Porter, upon the undisputed facts, we submit that there is no question but for the court to acquit the defendant. The evidence was then passed in review very carefully and slowly, and after the review Judge Porter said: "We now ask for the acquittal of the defendant at the hands of the court."

After a brief pause, the court asked the defense if they were prepared to present authorities. Judge Porter replied in the affirmative, and proceeded to read from the books various cases which he claimed were parallel in point of law to the case under consideration.

Col. Broadhead, in reply to Judge Porter, said in order to sustain the motion of the defense the court must say there is no testimony, either direct or indirect, by which the jury might be led to believe in the defendant's guilt. He cited the facts in the history of the case. The mailing of the letter by Joyce to Babcock containing $500; the corresponding with one of the conspirators after he was indicted, through a third party; the giving of valuable information at the same time he was protesting against the raids; the sending of the "Sylph" dispatch, notifying the conspirators here of the abandonment of a raid before the agents who had been detailed to make that raid had been apprised of the fact, were all so strongly presumptive in character that they must go to the jury for discussion. Where there are disputed issues, it is the province of the jury to determine.

The court took the matter under advisement, and on reassembling in the afternoon Judge Dillon delivered the following decision: The testimony on both sides being closed, the defendant's counsel moved the court for a peremptory direction to the jury to acquit the defendant. The case which the Government seeks to make against the defendant is one which largely, perhaps exclusively, depends upon circumstantial evidence, which, it is claimed, shows the defendant had criminal knowledge of the conspiracy to defraud the revenues in St. Louis, and that he participated in that conspiracy. The Government has sought to implicate him mainly by the testimony of Everest as to the mailing of a letter under circumstances which counsel for the Government maintained would authorize the jury, not standing alone, but in connection with other facts in evidence, to infer that it contained a $500 bill, and that it was sent to, and received by, defendant for guilty purposes, and by certain telegraphic dispatches to and from the defendant. The present motion involves a question as to the relative powers and functions of the court and jury which is of great importance. Undoubtedly the court is judge of the law, in criminal as well as in civil cases, and the jury are bound to receive and apply the law as expounded by the court. In the one class of cases, the same as in the other, a motion of the character of the one here made is well known to the practice in Federal Courts. It is equivalent, says the Supreme Court of the United States, to a demurrer to the evidence; it answers the same purpose, and should be tested by the same rules. A demurrer to the evidence admits not only the facts therein stated, but also every conclusion which a jury might fairly or reasonably infer therefrom. In deciding upon the present motion it must be assumed that all the evidence in the case is true, and that the witnesses are all credited, for if there are questions relating to the credibility of witnesses, or upon the proper deductions to be drawn from the evidence, these are questions not for the court, but for the jury, under the advice and direction of the court. Counsel have referred to cases in which some courts may have interfered with the province of the jury in a manner which it might be difficult to reconcile with the views above expressed. The principles which must guide us have been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, whose judgments have in this court the force of authority. The doctrine of the Supreme Court of the United States is well shown in Hickman vs. Jones, (9th Wallace, 197.) This was a case of malicious prosecution in which the court peremptorily instructed the jury to acquit two of the defendants. In holding this to be erroneous under the circumstances the Supreme Court of the United States says: "There was some evidence against both of them. Whether it is sufficient to warrant a verdict of guilty was a question for the jury, under the instructions of the court. The learned Judge mingled the duty of the court and jury, leaving to the jury no discretion but to obey the direction of the court. Where there is no evidence, or such a defect in it that the law will not permit a verdict for the plaintiff to be given, such an instruction may be properly demanded, and it is the duty of the court to give it. To refuse is error. In this case the evidence was received with objection and was before the jury, it tended to maintain on the part of the plaintiff the issue which they were to try; whether weak or strong, it was their right to pass upon it; it was not proper for the court to wrest this part of the case, more than any other, from the exercise of their judgment. The instructions given overlooked the line which separates two separate spheres of duty; though co-relative, they are distinct, and it is important to the right administration of justice that they should be kept so; it is as much within the province of the jury to decide questions of fact as of the court to decide questions of law. The jury should take the law as laid down by the court, and give it full effect; but its application to the facts, and the facts themselves, it is proper for them to determine. These are the checks and balances which give to trial by jury its value. Experience has approved their importance. They are indispensable to the harmony and proper efficiency of the system." The Supreme Court, in cases where the facts are not controverted, and where the inference to be drawn from them is certain, necessary, and undisputed, or where there is no evidence tending to establish a necessary element in the case, has held that the trial court may peremptorily direct what verdict shall be given. This distinction between cases which fall within the rule first stated and those which are for the decision of the jury is well illustrated in the Railroad Company vs. Street, (17 Wallace, 657.) In this case the Supreme Court held that where in any case it is a matter of judgment and discretion, of sound inference what is the deduction to be drawn from even undisputed facts, where different men, equally sensible and equally impartial, would make different inferences, such cases the law commits to the decision of the jury under instructions from the court. The motion here must, in our judgment, be denied for two reasons: First, there are facts which are not in dispute; for example, those relating to the letter, testified to by Everest and Magill. Second, the proper inference to be drawn from the telegrams and other facts are not so clear and certain that the court can declare their effect as a matter of law. The doctrine contended for by the learned counsel for the defendant, if applied to this case, would require this court to disregard the well-settled rules laid down by the United States Supreme Court in the case of Hickman vs. Jones, above cited, in which that tribunal held that the constitutional province of the jury under instructions from the court extends to the right to decide upon questions of fact in a weak case as well as in a strong case, analyze the evidence before them, and determine the weight to be given to it, and the several parts thereof.

Some discussion then took place as to the order in which the arguments should be made. The rule of the court had been for the defense to open and be followed by the prosecution, but both Judge Porter and Mr. Storrs thought the opening should be by the prosecution. The case rested on circumstantial evidence, and it was but just that the defense be advised as to what portion of the great mass of testimony which had been adduced, and a large part of which had been rendered irrelevant since its introduction, would be relied upon by the prosecution. As the prosecution had the terrible advantage of closing the argument they should not complain of being required to disclose their case so as to give the defense an idea as to what they would have to answer. Judge Dillon did not think the rule a good one, and, in view of the circumstances, it seemed to both himself and Judge Treat but just that the prosecution be required to open in order that the defense might not waste time in guessing on what portion of the mass of testimony the prosecution relied. He would, therefore, suspend the rule as a matter of justice to the defendant.

Col. Dyer said he had not expected this and had not prepared his argument. He, therefore, asked for an adjournment until to-morrow.

Judge Porter joined in the request, as the defense was equally unprepared, and Judge Dillon acquiesced, and the court adjourned.

It has been decided by counsel that Col. Broadhead shall open the argument to-morrow morning, and that Mr. Storrs shall follow him. Judge Porter will close for the defense and District Attorney Dyer for the prosecution. The argument will probably continue till Monday evening, when the case will be given to the jury.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM M'KEE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—The counsel for McKee have obtained from one of the most reputable citizens of Pike County an affidavit to the effect that in a conversation with H. F. Summers, the Pike County juror in the McKee case, he admitted, before he was summoned as a juror, to being well posted as to the evidence against the Ring and believed McKee to be guilty. After the trial was over he told the same gentleman it was mighty hard work to get a verdict of guilty. The affidavit will be used in the motion for a new trial, which will be argued in a few days.

NEW-ORLEANS WHISKEY FRAUDS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—G. M. Bayly and B. M. Pond, of the commercial firm of Bayly & Pond, who have been indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of rectifying and compounding spirits without paying special tax, were to-day arraigned and pleaded not guilty. They were bailed in $1,000 each.

THE O'BALDWIN HOMICIDE.

TRIAL OF MICHAEL FINNELL ON THE CHARGE OF MURDER—THE JURY DIRECTED TO FIND A VERDICT OF MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE OR MANSLAUGHTER.

The trial of Michael Finnell, indicted for murder in the first degree in having killed Edward O'Baldwin, the "Irish Giant," on Sept. 29, 1875, was held before Judge Barrett and a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. The court-room was densely crowded until late at night and the proceedings seemed to be the subject of great interest throughout. The prisoner occupied a position behind his counsel, and appeared to be very attentive to all that was said and done. A jury was speedily obtained in the case. Assistant District Attorney Lyon, who aided in the prosecution, opened the case, narrating the circumstances attending the committal of the crime.

Dr. Joseph Cushman, the first witness, said he had made a post-mortem examination of the deceased on Sept. 29, 1875. On an examination of the body one pistol-shot wound in the chest and another in the abdomen were discovered; witness then described the wounds. Pelham Harris testified that he was sitting in the bar-room in West street, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock on the evening of the murder; witness saw O'Baldwin call Finnell into the back room, saying something about business; they had not been there long before witness heard two pistol shots in quick succession; the shots were so indistinct that witness did not at first think them to be pistol-shots; witness made a rush toward the back room, and several men followed him; Brophy, the bar-keeper, was there; Brophy snatched the pistol from O'Baldwin's hand; the witness at the same time grasped Finnell by the sleeve of his coat; several persons pulled him, and Brophy got his pistol away; in a second or more all had left the room except the deceased, who remarked, "He has killed me. He has shot me twice. Let me get out." Witness recognized Finnell. James Nelson testified that he had been in the room where the shooting occurred; witness was asleep on a lounge; the first shot woke him up, and before he could turn around he heard the second shot. Dr. Shine, who attended the autopsy over the body of the deceased, showed that the wounds must have been received while the deceased was in a sitting posture. Joseph Cassidy, of No. 114 Greenwich street, at whose residence O'Baldwin died, testified to certain of the latter's statements before death. O'Baldwin had told witness that he had called to see Finnell about closing up the business; O'Baldwin told witness he had said to Finnell that he would find another man to put money into the business; Finnell had thereupon drawn his pistol and shot him twice; he had then struggled to get hold of the pistol, but was stopped by the barkeeper and the others rushing in. Capt. Charles McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, testified that the prisoner surrendered himself on Sept. 29, two days after the shooting; Finnell confessed having committed the deed, but said he had done so in self-defense. Samuel Cavanagh, sworn on behalf of the defense, testified to having heard O'Baldwin threaten to kill the prisoner while both were in the back room. The prisoner testified that O'Baldwin charged him with falsehood, and after some angry remarks caught him by the neck and said, "I'll kill you anyhow." The deceased then gave witness a blow, knocking him down; witness could not get out, and as O'Baldwin was about to strike him witness fired a shot; O'Baldwin then closed on him, and in the scuffle the pistol went off a second time.

This closed the testimony. Col. Charles S. Spencer then summed up for the defense, and the District Attorney for the people. Judge Barrett then delivered his charge to the jury, in which he explained the various kinds of homicide. If they believed the evidence for the prosecution, he said, they must find the prisoner guilty either of murder in the second degree or manslaughter in the first degree. On the contrary, if they believed the other side, they must find either manslaughter in the second degree, or an acquittal on the ground of justifiable homicide. As there was no premeditation, they could not find the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree. The case was given to the jury at 9:30 P. M.

Shortly after retiring, the jury came back for further instructions and then retired. They returned at 12:50 to the court-room. One of the jurors asked the court as to whether it was necessary for the jury to determine whether the prisoner was in danger of his life. Judge Barrett said that the real point was to decide whether the prisoner had reasonable cause to believe that his life or limb was in danger, or else that he was in danger of serious bodily harm.

SECTARIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

THE VALIDITY OF THE BALTIMORE ORDINANCE TESTED—THE ACT DECLARED UNLAWFUL.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—In the Circuit Court to-day, Judge Pinkney delivered his opinion in the case of George S. Brown et al. vs. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, better known to the public as the sectarian or charitable Appropriation case. The action was brought by the plaintiff to restrain the city from paying out moneys appropriated by the City Council for the benefit of various benevolent, industrial, and educational establishments, and the object of the suit was to test the validity of an ordinance passed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, making appropriations for the year 1875, so far as it appropriates money derived from taxation to the corporations which are made defendants. The case was up on a motion to dissolve the temporary injunction previously granted. The opinion, which is long, after deciding the question of jurisdiction, discusses the validity of the ordinance, saying: "It is an established principle that municipal corporations can exercise no powers but such as are expressly granted to them, or such as are necessary to enable them to discharge their duties and carry into effect the objects and purposes of their creation; that the authority conferred upon them is to be fairly but strictly construed, and that all acts beyond the scope of the powers granted are void. They are not authorized to appropriate money raised by taxation to a person or private corporation as a gratuity or bounty. For these reasons I am of the opinion that the appropriations mentioned in the complainant's bill of complaint to St. Mary's Industrial School, Manual Labor School, Home of the Friendless, German Orphan Asylum, Maryland Agricultural Society, Boys' Home, Maryland Industrial School for Girls, St. Vincent's Infant Asylum, House of the Good Shepherd, Little Sisters of the Poor, Maryland Institute, House for Fallen Women, Union Protestant Infirmary, St. Andrew's Hospital for Children, St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Aged Men's Home, Aged Women's Home, Maryland Institute for the Instruction of the Blind, St. Joseph's Home of Industry, and the Hebrew Hospital—private corporations—are unlawful, and the injunction is continued."

REPORTS OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

A BILL REQUIRING MORE SPECIFIC REPORTS AGREED ON BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day agreed to report a bill making more specific and general the reports of railroad companies as required by the act of 1868. The land grant railroads are to state the number of acres of land unsold and their estimated value; the number of miles run by passenger trains; the number of tons of through and local freight; monthly earnings from the same, and also from the telegraph lines; the gross earnings and total expenditures for the year; the tariff of freights, and special rates; what freight and transportation companies run on their roads, and whether the freight cars of the roads are given any preference in speed or order of transportation. Forty-six different specified accounts are to be stated and filed by the companies, and the Union Pacific Railroad Company is also required to report the amount received during the year for transportation of passengers and freight across the Missouri River between Council Bluffs and Omaha, with the schedule of rates charged for the same. Every corporation neglecting to make or furnish such a report at the time and in the manner specified, shall forfeit to the use of the United States of America the sum of one hundred dollars for each day's neglect, to be recovered by the Secretary of the Treasury, and if any corporation unreasonably refuses or neglects to comply with the provisions of said section, it shall forfeit for every such refusal or neglect a sum not exceeding $10,000, and a continuous neglect or refusal by any corporation for the term of six months shall work a forfeiture of all its rights and privileges.

THE SONORA REVOLUTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, states that a battle took place on Jan. 14, between the Sonora revolutionists and the State troops, near Alamos, in which the latter were routed. Pursuit resulted in another fight—both sides being reinforced—and another victory for the revolutionists ensued. The latter have 500 cavalry concentrated near Conicari.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE WORK OF THE REVIVALISTS.

THE HIPPODROME AGAIN THRONGED, MORNING AND EVENING—MR. MOODY SPEAKS ON INTEMPERANCE AND CHRIST'S SAVING POWER.

The congregation at the noon prayer-meeting yesterday numbered over sixty-five hundred people, nearly all of whom had assembled at least twenty minutes before the beginning of the services. As on the previous day, Mr. Moody's remarks were exceedingly brief, lasting only about five minutes. It has now become evident that he reserves for the evening services his most interesting and stirring sermons, assuming at noon more the office of manager than a leader. Among the prominent clergymen present yesterday were Rev. Drs. Stephen Tyng, Sr., and his son, and Bonham, (Episcopalians;) Rev. Drs. Booth, Newel, and Martine, (Presbyterians;) Rev. Drs. King, Mickle, Thomas, Gregory, Osborne, and Kelly, (Methodists;) Rev. Drs. Holme, Anderson, Kennard, Hillman, and Osborne, (Baptists;) Rev. Drs. Virgin, Hepworth, and A. C. Arnold, (Congregationalists,) and Rev. Drs. Cate, of Woodstock, Conn., and Clapp, of Carmine, N. Y. The requests for prayer, read by Dr. Hepworth, were more numerous than usual. Among them was a request from a pardoned convict who had just been released from Sing Sing. After the singing of the hymn "Rescue the perishing," Mr. Moody read a long text from St. Mark, calling especial attention to the following passages: "For he said unto him, come out of the man, thou unclean spirit." "And forthwith Jesus gave them leave. And the unclean spirits went out and entered into the swine, and the herd ran violently down a steep place into the sea, (they were about two thousand,) and were choked in the sea." "And he departed, and began to publish in Decapolis how great things Jesus had done for him, and all men did marvel." [St. Mark v., 8, 13, 20.] I want, said the preacher, to speak to you to-day about the evils of intemperance. I seldom meet a drunkard who does not long to get rid of his vice, his appetite for strong drink. And I always rejoice, for I know they can be saved if they will. Their appetite is the work of the devil, who makes them believe that there is no hope for them. But oh! my friends, God has got power to destroy the work of the devil, and kill this appetite for strong drink. He has got power to snap the fetters of every vice that degrades our natures. All we have to do is to trust in Him, pray to Him for strength, and rely upon His saving power. At the conclusion of the brief address the congregation sang, "Oh! bliss of the purified, bliss of the free," after which Rev. Dr. Hepworth delivered a very eloquent sermon upon the subject introduced by Mr. Moody. Mr. Dodge also spoke briefly. The meeting was followed by the usual women's prayer-meeting. The subjects for next week's noon meetings are as follows: Monday, "Reports of the Lord's Work;" Tuesday, "Obedience;" Wednesday, "How to Come to Christ;" Thursday, "Hope;" Friday, "Intemperance," and Saturday, "Special Prayer for Christian Work."

The main and overflow evening meetings were, as usual, attended by an assemblage which crowded the respective halls in every part. After the usual introductory hymns, and prayer by Rev. Dr. John Hall, Mr. Sankey sang, by special request, the solo: "What means this eager, anxious throng?" Mr. Moody then announced the following as his text for the evening: "And the angel said unto them, fear not; for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ, the Lord." [St. Luke, ii., 10-11.] I want to try and tell you to-night what Christ is to us. No man can tell in an hour, or in twenty-four hours, what Christ is to those who have believed in Him and have been redeemed by Him. It would take all eternity to tell that. But what I want to do to-night is to try to get you to think when you go home just this, "Is Christ worth having?" You say it is a strange request. I know it is, but I think there are a great many in this City who really don't think Him worth having. If they did they would receive Him in their hearts. Christ, the text tells us, wants to be a Saviour to us all. Now, what we want is a personal Saviour, we must know Him as a Redeemer; as one who died for us on Calvary. Now, Christ being a Saviour, is also a Deliverer. He can deliver us from Satan and sin. There is no trouble or trial in life from which He cannot save us. Every man that sins is a captive—a lawful captive—of Satan. He cannot be saved unless he turns from the bondage of Satan to the Son of God, who came into the world to save him. I hear some people say when they are converted, "I don't know what church to join." Never mind; Christ has said, "I am the way." Follow Him. He will be your church; He will lead you safely, for no one that follows in the footsteps of the Son of God is ever led astray. Again, in the eighth chapter of St. John, we are told that Jesus is the light of the world. If, then, He is the light and the way, how can men complain of moral darkness if they look to Christ? It is only man's idea that the valley of death is dark. It isn't dark. It can't be dark! Then, again, let me say that Christ is not alone a Saviour and a light to the world. He is a keeper. He is a shepherd. He is able to keep us from sin, from this hour until He finally presents us without a stain before God's throne in heaven, to make us heirs of eternal life. Some men think that after they have been converted they can get along without Christ. I tell you, my friends, unaided, we are no match for Satan's superior might and craft. He will overcome us, unless kept back by a stronger restraining power. Now, there is only one power that Satan fears, only one—Christ's! If you have Him to protect you, you are safe from the Devil and all his works. Now, Christ is a shepherd; He will provide for us. I know there is great misery and suffering in this great City; but what is the cause of most of it? Why, the sufferers have become lost from the Shepherd's care. When they are close to Him, under His protection, they are always provided for. I always think that the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah is one of the most touching and beautiful in the whole Bible, for it tells how Christ is the friend of the sinner, the bruised, the forsaken. Ah! think of all He has done for us, my hearers! Think what sacrifices He has undergone! Think of His cruel death for our salvation! And then, think if He is worth having—if He is worth accepting as a shepherd, as a protector, as a lover of sinners, as Jesus our Saviour. Oh! my friends, will you reject Him? Will you turn Him away when He pleads to save you? At the conclusion of the sermon the hymn, "I need Thee every hour," was sung, after which the benediction was pronounced.

A WALL STREET LARCENY.

F. H. ECCLES, A BROKER, LEAVES TOWN SUDDENLY—HIS DISHONEST PRACTICES.

F. H. Eccles, a well-known Wall street broker, has fled to Canada, taking with him $40,000, which he fraudulently obtained. Rumors to that effect have been prevalent on the street since Wednesday, but up to yesterday they assumed no definite aspect. Among the brokers a feeling of surprise exists at Eccles' conduct, his family being respectable and wealthy. He is a native of Toronto, Canada, where his mother, a very wealthy lady, resides. Eccles made his appearance in Wall street about five years ago. He is about thirty-four years old, five feet nine inches in height, with black hair, eyes, and moustache. He married the only daughter of Mr. Crangle, President of the City Bank, of Wheeling, W. Va. Last Summer he gained a somewhat unenviable celebrity in connection with a transaction with the Third National Bank. In June he obtained a loan of $125,000 from the bank, leaving as security an equivalent amount of gold. When the loan matured on July 3, Eccles informed the members of the Stock Board that he was going to Toronto to see his mother, who was sick, and left the City on the following day. A boy brought to the Third National Bank checks for the amount of the loan, signed by Eccles and certified by the Mechanics' Banking Association, requesting that the gold called for by the repayment of the loan be delivered at Eccles' office in Broad street. Mr. Jordan, the Cashier of the Third National, instructed the bank messenger not to deliver the gold to any one except Eccles in person. On reaching Eccles' office the messenger found it occupied by a strange clerk who said that Eccles was absent, but that he would receive the gold. The messenger refused to deliver the gold and returned to the bank, when it was ascertained that Eccles' checks in repayment of the loan were irregular, he not having enough money on deposit to cover the amount called for. The matter was reported to the Stock Board, and Eccles was suspended. The case was placed in the hands of Detectives Sampson and Doyle who telegraphed to the residence of Eccles' mother in Toronto, and received an answer that he was not there. They subsequently learned that he was in Montreal. In a few days Eccles returned to New-York, and claimed that the whole affair resulted from a mistake made by his clerk in filling out the blank checks which he left behind him. So strong was the belief in Eccles' innocence at that time that Mr. Jordan and Mr. Norris were foremost in advocating his reinstatement in the Stock Exchange, which was done. On Oct. 28, he sold out his seat in the Stock Exchange for $5,500, and at the same time gave up his office in Broad street. Since that time he has operated on the street as an outside broker, and resided with his wife and family at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. Walsh, the Cashier, and ex-Police Capt. Mills, the detective of the St. Nicholas, stated to a TIMES reporter on Thursday evening that Eccles had left there suddenly on the night of the 11th inst. and gone to Montreal. They had heard rumors regarding "irregularities" committed by him, but declined to make any statement. Mr. P. C. Calhoun, President of the Third National Bank, informed a TIMES reporter yesterday that Eccles had victimized the Bank of the Ohio Valley, of Wheeling, West Va., to the amount of $30,000. From the statement of Mr. Calhoun it would appear that the Ohio Valley Bank authorized Eccles to purchase for them, on a margin, a quantity of bonds. Eccles did so, paying up a margin of $30,000 on the bonds. Two weeks ago the Ohio Valley Bank instructed Eccles to resell the bonds, satisfy the margin, and deposit the money with the Fourth National Bank. Eccles did so, but did not deposit the money with the Fourth National. President Calhoun also informed the reporter that Eccles had also victimized another bank in Wheeling by the same means. Detective Sampson received information yesterday that Eccles had arrived in Toronto from Montreal. As Eccles' offense is one classed as breach of trust or constructive larceny he cannot be extradited from Canada.

THE HARVARD CLUB DINNER.

TENTH ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE ASSOCIATION—ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT CHOATE—THE TOASTS.

Last evening the Harvard Club, of this City, held their tenth annual dinner at Delmonico's. The occasion proved a most enjoyable one, as an unusual number were present. The dinner hour was fixed at 6:30, though the great majority of the diners assembled at 6 o'clock, and enjoyed the pleasure of social converse with old friends and classmates. When the word was given to file into the banqueting room, there were present about ninety-five gentlemen, exclusive of the celebrities and invited guests, who sat on the dais. The latter included Hon. Joseph H. Choate, the President of the association, who occupied the centre of the table; President Eliot, of Harvard University, upon his right hand; Prof. Peirce, of the Coast Survey, upon his left; Dr. Bellows; William M. Pritchard, a well-known lawyer of this City; James C. Carter, who succeeded Mr. O'Conor in the charge of the Ring suits; John O. Sargent, who is better known to the public through his brother, Epes Sargent, of Boston; Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, and Dr. John O. Stone, one of the oldest and most respected medical practitioners of the City.

After the dinner had been discussed and every man had stirred his coffee and lighted his cigar the President, Mr. Choate, gave a few tremulous strokes of the gavel upon the table to enforce silence, and when it had been obtained began his inaugural address. He said that he had promised and proclaimed when the members of the club had done him the unmerited honor of electing him last year that nothing short of some tremendous catastrophe, not likely to occur, would induce him to allow his name to be presented as candidate for a third term. [Uproarious applause.] It was no longer possible to disguise the fact that the unforeseen catastrophe meant was simply their willingness to elect him. [More laughter.] And now that it was done he presumed that they must content themselves with his solemn promise not to tamper with their electoral franchise. Presidents, he could assure them, even thrice elected, were of common clay, like unto themselves, and in this there was no distinction between Presidents of associations like their own and of the widest spheres. He could only account for the mystery of his being elected for a third term by the supposition that, as in the general country every State wanted to name the President, so in the Harvard Club every class desired to gain the same distinction. And as they could none of them succeed, they were all more willing that the old incumbent should retain his honors than that they should be worn by a hated rival. And as there was nothing in their constitution or by-laws to prevent such a catastrophe, it fell out that he was there again to make the inaugural speech. He congratulated them heartily on the fact that their Alma Mater was more vigorous, more prolific, than ever before, but complained, as usual, of her impecuniosity, though she had gathered no less than two hundred and fifty freshmen to her teeming breasts, and like Cornelia of old times, pointed to them and cried aloud, "These are my jewels." It was no wonder that with such an increase the President was continually calling for more professors and tutors to carry on the business of nursing the numerous children. The report of fair Harvard, which he dutifully read for the occasion, testified plainly that Harvard was becoming every year a harder place to get into, a harder place to stay in, and a harder place to get out of. [Great cheering and laughter.] Nor was this the worst, for there was no knowing to what altitudes the ideas of Prof. Eliot might stretch on the subject of higher education. Of what use was it that hard working Alumni should rear up families when the stony-hearted curriculum was becoming a thing beyond the conception of ordinary men. For instance, he might suppose the case of Dr. Bellows and himself presenting their latest born scions in the beginning of the twentieth century, but by that time to what celestial sphere might not the ever-rising grading of examinations have ascended? How would their ineffectual fires pale before the electric lights that will flash forth in those days? But for the men of past classes it was a melancholy business to study the rising flames of this higher and higher education, for as it advanced so did they recede in geometric retrocession back into the mists of ignorance. By comparing the papers of the freshmen of to-day with those of the youngest alumni present at that dinner, the conclusion was inevitably reached that the truly dark ages existed about the time of the famous Classes of '29 and '32, and it became doubtful if they ever knew anything at all. [Roars of laughter.] Speaking of the wonderful Class of '29, he would congratulate them on the presence of two of the most distinguished members, Dr. Clarke and Dr. Peirce, who needed only the assurance of your welcome to respond with a hearty acceptance to my invitation. Dr. Peirce was specially delighted to accept, when he was assured that most of those who would be present were eager students of the higher mathematics, resolute seekers after the knowledge that is unknowable, and after solutions of the problems that are unsolvable. He regretted the absence of a blackboard, without which he had been given to understand that Prof. Peirce could not dine with altogether absolute comfort, but from observation he believed that he had managed to dine. [More laughter.]

He had been to Harvard in pursuance of his duties as President, and had seen new faces, new studies, new systems. Occasionally he came across old relics, such as Holden Chapel and Prof. Peirce, whose professional reign dated back to the golden times of Jared Sparks. There was one virtue that he had always noted in the Professor. Whenever bonfires or disturbances of a similar nature had occurred in Cambridge he had always stoutly maintained that the trouble was outside the walls of fair Harvard and not within. [Applause and laughter.] Seriously, they could not be sufficiently thankful to these gentlemen of '29, one of whom had left to dine with them his unfinished sermon, and the other his unfinishable problem. [Laughter.] And he was glad to tell them, in all soberness, that the Harvard Club was an important fact in the matter, for its influence was steadily employed in making known the virtues, and the honor, and fine feeling of the Alma Mater. And the results had been important. Formerly, the New-Yorkers entered at Cambridge were scanty stragglers, and now they constituted one-eighth of the whole number of Freshmen. [Great applause.] And in his inmost heart he rejoiced at this, for Harvard was the best thing within his knowledge, and its increase could only be an influence for good ends. During 240 years it had been the one noble institution of Massachusetts and the one saving grace of Boston. [Hear! hear! laughter, and applause.] Everything else changed with the world's changes, but their Alma Mater ever remained the faithful mother of them all. Therefore should every effort be made to extend her influence and to extol her merits and to increase her numbers. The Harvard Club of New-York numbered 180, but there were twice as many Alumni resident in or near New-York, and he, for one, would not be satisfied until the last man of them became a member. It would be strange if in this year of historic memories any number of Harvard men could assemble without making some reference to the Centennial. He would not enlarge upon this theme, nor make it the centre of any allusions. But there was one thing he would say, and that was, that from the beginning until now, the sons of Harvard had distinguished themselves pre-eminently for their manhood. They had no more faltered in '61 than in '75. His class-mate, Paul Revere, had said to the family that sought with tears to keep him from the ranks of war, "I should feel humbled if I did not do my whole duty by going." Then they desisted, and he went and gave up his life on the battle-field. And as there were Paul Reveres in 1861, so there were also Warrens, for there was one who led the brave colored people in the blood-stained trenches of Charleston, and laid down his life nobly in the assault of Fort Wagner. Faithfully can that Warren be laid by the side of the older Warren, and that Revere alongside of the hero of the Continental war. Surely, surely the enduring manhood and spirit of fair Harvard were as much exemplified in these latter days as in the former. [Cheering and applause that lasted for many minutes.]

The following toasts were then proposed in due succession: "The President and Faculty of Harvard," responded to by President Eliot; "Sons of Harvard in War," Artemus H. Holmes; "Alma Mater," Dr. Bellows; "The Overseers of Harvard," Prof. Clarke; "The University," Prof. Peirce; and the "Dinner Committee," by Secretary Francis M. Weld.

A MISSING MERCHANT.

William H. Ward, a Broadway fancy goods merchant has been missing since 6 P. M. on Thursday, and Superintendent Walling sent out yesterday a general alarm to all the Police stations in the City, directing that the hotels and hospitals be searched. The friends of the missing man are at a loss to account for his mysterious disappearance, as he was very regular in his business habits, and was never known to carry large amounts of money on his person.

A BURGLARS' PLOT FOILED.

THE MAN WHO INFORMED THE POLICE SHOT AND KILLED IN THE AFFRAY—THE BURGLARS ARRESTED.

The quiet villages of Dobb's Ferry and Irvington were startled out of their usual calm on Thursday morning by a story, which spread rapidly, to the effect that Austin T. Rugg, a dentist of Dobb's Ferry, had been killed, while engaged with two accomplices in committing a burglary on the premises of Mr. J. M. Sullivan, a hotel keeper and grocer and Justice of the Peace of East Irvington. Little regret was expressed, for Rugg had attained, although he was only thirty years of age, the reputation of being one of the worst men in Westchester County, and had served a term of six months in the White Plains Jail for an offense which was generally denounced in the strongest terms. When all the circumstances became known about the shooting, however, a slight reaction took place in public feeling. Gangs of burglars have operated extensively in nearly all the villages and small towns along the Hudson River for two years past, and although there was little evidence in the traces of their work which they left behind that any of them were first-class "cracksmen," yet it was said and believed that New-York thieves were implicated in many of the burglaries. But it was considered certain that there were desperate characters living nearer home, and the intimacy of village acquaintance had enabled the denizens of Dobb's Ferry to determine with considerable certainty that Peter McLain, John Connolly, and Austin T. Rugg were concerned in different pieces of rascality that had been perpetrated in the village. After Rugg's death on Wednesday night it transpired that he had been acting as a spy for Capt. Mangin of the Yonkers Police force, and had given information which had led to the conviction of some half a dozen criminals. It seems that while he was in jail in White Plains he became acquainted with one George Poxley, a professional burglar, and so gained his confidence as to take with him, on his release, an introduction to Poxley's gang. Their confidence he seems to have retained to the last, notwithstanding that he had betrayed a number of them. Early in January Rugg told Capt. Mangin that there would soon be burglary attempted in Dobbs' Ferry, and he pledged himself to give information of the plot in time to prevent its consummation. Shortly after he said that the attempt would be made either on the residence of Mr. A. O. Wilsea, a Supervisor of Greenburg, or on the Greenburg Savings Bank, of which Mr. Wilson is treasurer. Capt. Mangin sent word to Mr. Wilson, warning him to be on his guard, and promising to see that the Police should be on hand. Several times thereafter he told similar stories, saying at one time that a jewelry store was to be broken into on a certain night, and at another time that a butcher's house was to be the scene of the contemplated crime.

At length he said that Mr. Sullivan's hotel in East Irvington was to be attacked on Wednesday last, and that McLain, Connolly, and himself were to be the ones to do it. Arrangements were accordingly made to capture McLain and Connolly, and to allow Rugg to escape. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Taylor co-operated with Capt. Mangin, who brought Sergt. Austin, Roundsmen Quinn and McLaughlin and Officers Redding and Springer to Dobb's Ferry. The entire party with Commissioner Peene and Mr. Eichhorn drove to East Irvington late on Wednesday evening, and Mr. Eichhorn called Mr. Sullivan out to tell him of the intended burglary. Mr. Sullivan's place is in a part of the town called Dublin, and faces on a small public square. His saloon is one of the places of resort for the villagers in the evenings. It was crowded when Mr. Eichhorn entered with his message, but Mr. Sullivan went out with him and consulted the rest of the party. After the place had been closed for the evening the party was admitted by Mr. Sullivan and preparations made to give the expected burglars a warm reception. In the second story of the building is a room used as an office, in which was a small safe, and as it was expected that this was what the burglars would especially attack, Capt. Mangin and Sergt. Austin took their position in the next room to this. Roundsman Quinn and Officer Redding were placed in the upper story, while Commissioner Peene, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Taylor were in the front parlor, where it was expected by Capt. Mangin that Mr. Sullivan would join them. Mr. Sullivan, however, had no such idea. He showed Roundsman McLaughlin, Officer Springer, and Mr. Eichhorn, who were to be an outside guard, where to secrete themselves in the barn, and took his own station with them. The doors were locked, the key being purposely left in the store door. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the three burglars came, and, using nippers, turned the key of the store door and entered. They searched the money-drawer and emptied it, and then McLain and Connolly went up stairs, leaving Rugg below. They went up one flight of stairs together, and then Connolly went alone up the second flight and entered the room where Quinn and Redding were waiting. Seeing them, he turned instantly and fled, leaping down the whole flight of stairs. The two then ran while Roundsman Quinn fired, giving the alarm to those outside, and as they, with Rugg, left the house they were greeted with several more shots, each of the four men outside firing once. Rugg was shot in the right breast and died at once, while the others escaped unhurt. They were chased a short distance, and then the pursuing party returned to look after the man, whom they found dead. He was carried into the store and decently laid out. Officers were then sent to the residences of McLain and Connolly, whom they found in bed, and arrested at once. An inquest was held on Thursday by Coroner Hughes, of Yonkers, and the foregoing facts were testified to by those conversant with them. It appeared that Mr. Sullivan did not know that Rugg was in the employ of the Police. It is not known who fired the fatal shot. Yesterday McLain and Connolly were examined before Justices Mann and Stevens, and committed to the White Plains Prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—1 A. M.—The highest barometer has moved eastward to the South Atlantic States, and an extreme area of high pressure has advanced eastward in Minnesota, while a belt of low pressure prevails from the upper lakes northward. Clear weather is reported from most stations, except in the upper lake region; cold, northerly winds prevail in the North-west and cool north-west winds in New-England, but south-west winds and calms in the Middle and South Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and lower lakes. The Upper Ohio River fell on Friday.

PROBABILITIES.

For Saturday, in the South Atlantic States, stationary barometer and temperature, light winds, mostly north-east, and clear weather.

For the Gulf States, stationary barometer, warmer, partly cloudy, and clear weather with north-east to south-east winds, followed in the Western Gulf States by a moderate "norther."

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region falling barometer, south-west winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly rain or snow on the lakes, followed by colder northerly winds in the western portions of these districts.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Mississippi Valleys, rising barometer, colder north-west winds, and clear weather.

For the Middle States, warmer north-westerly or south-west winds and occasional calms, stationary or falling barometer, and increasing cloudiness.

For New-England, rising followed by falling barometer, south and west winds, warmer, partly cloudy, and clear weather.

The rivers continue stationary except a slight fall in the Middle Ohio.

THE CALIFORNIA RACE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—Pool-selling for the four-mile race was lively to-night.

FIRST POOL.

Rutherford	$100	$185	$225
Foster	45	85	100
Katie Pease	35	55	75
Golden Gate	22	36	37
The Field	32	52	52

AN INCIDENT OF THE MILD WEATHER.

Under date of Feb. 12, Mr. James Russell Lowell writes from Cambridge, Mass., to the Boston *Advertiser* as follows: "Among the phenomena of this remarkably mild Winter there is one which seems well worth recording, since it is, so far as my own observation goes, without a precedent. A number of night-herons (*ardea nycticorax*) have not yet migrated to the southward. According to Nuttall, a very careful observer, these birds generally leave us about the middle or toward the end of October. This accords with my own experience, though I have once seen them so late as the 15th of November. What makes the fact of their stay more surprising, is that the coldest weather of the Winter came in November, and that Charles River (their feeding ground) has been twice, and in our neighborhood, four times, wholly closed with ice. It should seem from this that those birds are not without some skill in meteorological prognostication. I have seen them every evening up to the 12th February. The largest number I have counted is eight, though there are no doubt more."

THE YALE ALUMNI.

A meeting of the Yale Alumni Association was held at Delmonico's last evening, the gathering being of an informal and social character. The association has on its rolls about two hundred and fifty members, only a limited number of whom were present. After partaking of refreshments, a business meeting was held for the admission of new members and for the adjustment of the financial affairs of the association. Hereafter the meetings of the association will be held on the third Friday of each month, unless otherwise announced.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. R. J. De Cordova will lecture at Chickering Hall this evening on "Courtship and Marriage."

The first charity ball of the Lexington Literary Association was given at the Concordia Assembly Rooms last evening.

The Cunard steam-ship Java, which left Liverpool on Feb. 5 and Queenstown on Feb. 6, reached this port early yesterday morning with mail news later by two days.

President Smith, of the Board of Police Commissioners, was unable to attend to his duties yesterday owing to illness which may confine him to his house for several days.

The annual celebration of Washington's Birthday by the pupils of the Cooper Union will take place on Tuesday evening, Feb. 22, in the Great Hall at 8 o'clock. Admission free.

Sneak thieves entered the apartments of J. W. Pitt, on the second floor of No. 2,164 Third avenue, on Thursday evening, and carried off wearing apparel and jewelry valued at $168.

The store of George Gobel, watchmaker, in the basement of No. 9 Prince street, was entered by sneak thieves on Thursday, and robbed of four watches and two chains valued at $113.

The next lecture of the Cooper Union Free Course will be delivered this evening in the Great Hall, at 8 o'clock, by Dr. Isidor Walz, on "The Atomic Theory," with illustrations and stereopticon views.

Louis White, of No. 232 East Houston street, was stabbed five times in the left shoulder and arm by Joseph White, of No. 55 Willett street, last night. Dr. Maclany, who attended the wounded man, pronounced his injuries of a dangerous character.

A number of women have, as a means of arousing the public interest in the Centennial Exhibition, collected a fund in this City for the purchase of a banner to be placed in the Woman's Pavilion in Philadelphia. This is only the beginning of the work under consideration. A committee goes to-day to Philadelphia in order to prepare a statement of the various needs and interests of the woman's department of the Exhibition. It is hoped that when this statement is put before the public the women of this City, rich and poor, will respond with contributions, no matter how small, to its appeal.

BROOKLYN.

District Attorney Britton was informed yesterday that the Attorney General had appointed Albert Stickney attorney to try the indictment against William A. Fowler.

Two men entered the office of the Remington Sewing Machine Company, No. 178 Broadway, E. D., yesterday, and one of them asked the privilege of writing a few lines at the desk. Permission was granted, and while so employed he stole a pocket-book containing about $50.

Mayor Schroeder yesterday received a notice from the Superintendent of Buildings informing him that the plans for the improvements now going on in the basement of the City Hall had not been submitted to the Building Department for approval, and that therefore they are not legal.

United States Marshal Harlow was informed, yesterday morning, by Charles Carlton, mate of the brig Annie P. Hall, just arrived from Maracaibo, that he had reason to believe that a seaman named Kinney had been thrown overboard and drowned during the voyage, and that the Captain refused to allow any attempt to be made to save him. The case will be investigated.

The case of John S. Folk, who was removed from the position of Superintendent of Police last Summer, on written charges preferred by one of the Commissioners, for neglect of duty, was before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, on a writ of certiorari, whereby Mr. Folk seeks to have the decision of the board removing him from office set aside, and to be reinstated in office. The court took the papers and reserved its decision.

A motion for the reversal of judgment of the court below in the case of Owen Tully, recently convicted of mayhem, was argued yesterday in the General Term of the Supreme Court, before Justices Barnard, Gilbert, and Dyckman. The motion was for a new trial, the argument being that the indictment was originally defectively drawn, and that they objected to it at the trial. The court held the indictment good. The exceptions taken by counsel were numerous, and the court took the papers and reserved its decision.

John O. Mott, junior counsel for Rubenstein, was at the District Attorney's office yesterday afternoon for the purpose of obtaining a copy of the proceedings in the recent trial. Mr. Mott said that he should apply for a writ of error and a stay of proceedings as soon as the copy can be made, which will not be sooner than two or three weeks. Mr. Mott stated further that the sum published as having been received by counsel as fees had been greatly exaggerated, and that all the money received by them for their services thus far was $3,200 instead of $6,000.

Annie Maxwell, alias Jennie McCready, was arraigned before Justice Delmar yesterday, to answer the charge of grand larceny preferred against her by Thomas Hillgrove and Jennie Moore. Both complainants were in court, Mr. Hillgrove having been brought from the hospital at Flatbush, where he has been confined for some time past with paralysis. The woman herself was quite feeble, and was brought to court from St. Peter's Hospital. She pleaded not guilty, and was allowed to return to the hospital for two weeks to regain her strength, when her trial will be had.

NEW-JERSEY.

An unknown man, supposed to be a tramp, was killed on the Central Railroad, near the Greenville Station, last night.

James Judge, aged twelve years, fell from a truck in Jersey City yesterday and sustained injuries which may prove fatal.

John W. Bissell, a Jersey City lawyer, has been arrested and held to answer in a suit brought against him by Ann McGuire, who charges him with seduction. Bissell declares his innocence, and says the charge has been trumped up for the purpose of levying black-mail.

Ruloff Dearing, residing at No. 47 Lane street, Paterson, undertook to chastise a colored boy named Scott yesterday, when William Scott, the boy's brother, picked up a stone and threw it at Dearing, striking him on the head and knocking him senseless to the ground. He remained in an unconscious condition for twelve hours, and even yet he is thought to be in a very critical condition. Scott was arrested and held to await the result of Dearing's injuries.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mayor Wickham was absent from his office yesterday, and Mr. Samuel A. Lewis, the President of the Board of Aldermen, officiated in his place.

The last sale of lands and tenements in this City for unpaid assessments yielded about one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. A like amount was collected for arrears, &c., and the sum of $2,500,000 was deposited in the City Treasury.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners will meet on Tuesday next to consider the bids offered for the franchise of a new ferry to Staten Island.

Controller Green has paid the school-teachers their salaries for the month of January.

Some of the Aldermen propose to assign the old arsenal, on the corner of Elm and White streets, to the Judges of the General Sessions.

SEIZURE OF IMMORAL LITERATURE.

Special Agent Anthony A. Comstock, assisted by Detective J. A. Britton, of the Post Office Department, and Officers Quackenbush and Yeager, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, acting under a warrant issued by Justice Bixby, of the Tombs Court, made a raid yesterday afternoon on the premises No. 59 Beekman street, occupied by the publication known as *Wild Oats*. They seized 500 papers containing an immoral picture, and prevented the publication of an edition of 13,000 copies in German. Charles Collins, one of the proprietors, and Adolph Brethbauer, his clerk, were arrested and locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station in Franklin street. Two other persons interested in the publication of the paper will be arrested to-day.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

M. Hall Stanton, of Philadelphia, is at the Hoffman House.

Assemblyman Townsend D. Cock, of Queens County, is at the Sturtevant House.

Lieut. Gov. William Dorsheimer, of Buffalo, is at the Gilsey House.

Senator J. R. West, of Louisiana, and A. D. Barber, of Utica, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

United States District Attorney Calvin G. Child, of Connecticut, and John La Farge, the artist, are at the Everett House.

Congressman George F. Hoar and United States District Attorney George P. Sanger, of Massachusetts; Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., and Neil Gilmour, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

John G. Rickway, a track-master of the Bleecker Street Railroad, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the Washington Place Police Court, upon a charge of defrauding the company, the complainant being Alvan S. Southworth, the Receiver of the road. The latter's affidavit sets forth that on Feb. 22 one James Levin was, according to a preconceived arrangement, paid $3 50 in excess of his actual wages. This he afterward turned over to Rickway, but having subsequently confessed the transaction, became instrumental in securing Rickway's arrest. In making the confession, Levin also stated that he had frequently co-operated with Rickway in thus defrauding the company, because he was afraid of losing his "job" if he did not. The complainant's affidavit further alleges that the prisoner, who was permitted to make up the laborers' pay roll, had been in the habit of thus raising the bills and pocketing the surplus proceeds for over two years. The prisoner denied the truth of the charges against him, and was admitted to $1,000 bail to appear for examination to-day.

THE NEW COUNTY MOVEMENT.

The committee appointed at Mineola, Long Island, Feb. 5, for the purpose of amending the bill for a new county now before the Legislature so as to include the towns of Babylon and Huntington, consisting of C. R. Street, of Huntington; H. W. Eastman, of Roslyn, and Elias J. Beach, of Glen Cove, have performed their labor, and will meet with the regular committee at Mineola on Saturday, Feb. 19, to consult and adopt the best method of placing the question before the committee at Albany. There is an almost unanimous feeling in Huntington in favor of the new county of Nassau, and petitions are in circulation which receive the signatures of nearly all the citizens.

AN ASTONISHING FACT.

That thousands suffer with Piles, Ulcers, and Bunions, finding no relief. Let them try DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR and have ease at once.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Canada, for London.—Aaron Houghton, Robert A. Dickson, Miss Jane Pope, Henry Dennett, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Woodward, two children, and infant, Alfred P. Grint, Samuel Williams, William S. Carrick, Frank Ward.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Allan and two children, S. Ames, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bellamy, W. Birkett, F. Champion, Miss L. Champion, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Churchill, Mr. Clacissa, H. Cooper, J. Diggleman, Mr. Dordet, C. Dunckley, Sister Edna, Sister Lilly, Mr. Fellinger, Rev. James Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. H. Guijarro, C. A. Hastings, Lyster Henry, Mr. Homer, Mr. Homer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Howell, G. Hoyt, Mr. Irwin, S. L. Isaacs, B. Labs, C. Lefeobvre, Miss Maya, J. Miller, Jr., S. D. Pringle, G. Stubock, A. Telfer, A. Traver, James Tutt, E. Vincent, J. McIlwaith.

In steam-ship State of Indiana, from Glasgow.—J. T. McAdam, J. W. Prim, T. C. Moorhead, Mrs. McKenzie, Agnes Wilson, E. G. Palmer and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:49 | Sun sets.....5:40 | Moon rises...3:29
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...3:16 | Gov. Island..4:05 | Hell Gate...5:27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........FRIDAY, Feb. 18.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Auguste, (Belg.,) Andre, Grue, Antwerp, Belg., Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Ossoinack, (Aust.,) Ossoinack, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Palestina, (Br.,) Ford, Kingston, Jam., S. de Cordora; Minerva, (Ital.,) Gallioni, London, Eng., John C. Seager; Kestrel, (Br.,) Faulkner, Rio de Janeiro, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Britannia, Hotchkiss, Bridgetown Bar, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schrs. Marcus A. Davis, Long, Key West and Pensacola, Benner & Pinkney; Anita, Lecraw, Ciudad Bolivar, Venz., Geo. W. Gillett; Thomas R. Pillsbury, Pitcher, Matanzas, Cuba, Snow & Burgess; Herbert J. Olive, Stewart, Port Spain, Trinidad, Jones & Lough; Pedro A. Graw, Lake, Philadelphia, Penn., Evans, Ball & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship State of Indiana, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow Feb. 4 and Larne 5th, with mdse. and 20 passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co.

Steam-ship Ashland, Crowell, Savannah, Feb. 15, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Duntze, Demerara 20 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has had fine weather.

Bark Josie Mildred, (Ger.,) Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar to Gossler & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Sarah S. Harding, (of Philadelphia,) Smith, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Feb. 15, lat. 33 30, lon. 76, had a gale from S. W. lasting 13 hours.

Schr. Annie W. Johnson, Outer, Jacksonville 10 ds., with yellow pine to Drew & Bucki—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Hector, Higgins, New-Orleans 16 ds., with cotton to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schr. J. C. Nash, Crowley, Brunswick, Ga., 10 ds., with yellow pine to order—vessel to Warren Ray.

Schr. Edward Sladee, Soper, Richmond—to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Orvetta, Hardy, Virginia.

Schr. E. F. Cottingham, Smith, Jacksonville 6 ds., with yellow pine to Drew & Bucki—vessel to master.

Schr. Millie Trim, Drinkwater, Jacksonville 6 ds., with yellow pine to order—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. Wm. H. Bowen, Dill, Providence.

Schr. Hattie Howes, Howes, New-Haven for Virginia.

Schr. Alida, Reynolds, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. H. Mitchell, Hobbie, New-Haven.

Schr. Champion, Lurney, Britton's Bay, Md.

Schr. Starlight, Reed, Norfolk.

Schr. Sea Bird, Hogan, Georgetown, D. C.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Harrisburg, for Philadelphia; ships Paulina, for Liverpool; Anahuac, for San Francisco; barks Faith, for Bristol; Agnes, for Havre; brigs Ennis, for Oporto; Perces, Hinckley, for Santiago; schrs. F. Merwin, for Charleston; Frank Atkins, for Mobile; Clara E. Bergen, for Savannah; C. H. Eaton, for ——.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capt. Ketcham, of schr. Annie E. Ketcham, from Savannah, arr. 14th, reports that on the outward passage, Jan. 9, in lat. 33 07, lon. 77 30, Manning C. Due, seaman, a native of Germany, was sent aloft to furl the topsail and is supposed to have fallen overboard, as he was not seen afterward.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Sld. Ocean Express, Kong Oscar II., Norsk Veritas, Fairwind, Isaac, Wanbun, Toloneo, Oriental, A. B. Stronack, Edith Carmichael, Frank Marion, "Annie Macadam," C. E. Pickering.

Arr. on the 9th inst., Buoy; on the 16th inst., Charles T. Russell, Bridgeport, Balder; on the 17th inst., Dilharre, (at Falmouth,) Peti Dubrovacki, Bianco, Albula, Joseph W. Bartlett, Amazone, Wave King; on the 18th inst., Imbro, Senator Weber, Ronochan, City of Amoy, Isaac Hall, Friedrich Scalla, Fanchon, Hermanea, (the last named at London.)

The National Line steamer Holland, Capt. Simpson, from New-York Feb. 5, for London, arr. at Gravesend at noon to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 18.—The White Star steamer Republic, for New-York, left here at 4 P. M. to-day.

The Inman steam-ship City of New-York, sld. from this port for New-York to-day.

The Guion steam-ship Montana, Capt. Beddoe, from New-York Feb. 8, arr. here at 7 o'clock this morning.

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